The Mining Journal

RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 831.—Vol. XXI.] LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1851. [Price 6d.

LLANELLY, CARMARTHENSHIRE.

VALUABLE COAL MINE, estimated to produce a nett revenue of £4500 per annum.

MESSRS. TOPLIS AND SON have been favoured with instructions from the Mortgagee to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Auction Mart, near the Bank of England, in London, on Wednesday, August 13, 1851, at One punctually,

THE LION COLLIERY,

Together with the PLANT, MACHINERY, OFFICES, and APPURTENANCES. The above is one of the Anthracite Collieries clustered around the Amman Valley, and is nearest of any importance to the PORT of LLANELLY. It consists of one seam of coal, called "THE TREGLOIN," comprising 320 ACRES, of which fourteen only have been worked, and the remainder is estimated to produce 707,632 tons of coal, yielding a

NETT ANNUAL PROFIT OF £4500 FOR TWENTY-THREE YEARS.

The MINE is in excellent working order, and possesses all necessary appliances for working out the coal. There are two equally valuable coal-fields adjoining, which can only be worked by means of the present level on this property, and may be secured at a small rental.

Printed particulars, with maps, may be had of Mr. John Arthur, Llanelly; of Mr Jenkin Lewis, the overlooker of the works, at the Colliery; also of Mr. Henry Clarke, solicitor, 61, King William-street; at the Auction Mart; and of Messrs. Toplis and Son, 16, St. Paul's Church-yard, London.

GLAMORGANSHIRE,

VALUABLE FREEHOLD ESTATES AND MINERAL PROPERTY.

MR. THOMAS WATKINS will SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Cardiff Arms, CARDIFF, on Wednesday, the 20th day of August next, at One o'clock precisely, in 18 lots, the valuable FREEHOLD ESTATE, called the

MISKIN ESTATE,

situate in the parishes of LANTRISSENT, PENDOYLON, YSTRADYRODUCK, LANWONNO, and ABERDARE, in the county of GLAMORGAN, containing altogether nearly 4500 acres, of which 3500 acres are within the Mineral Basin of Glamorganshire.

Miskin House is situate about two miles south of Lantrissent, seven miles from Cowbridge, and ten miles from Cardiff, and with the demesne lands and farms adjoining (through which the South Wales Railway passes), contains about 700 acres.

The estate is beautifully wooded—the River Ely, abounding with fish, runs through it, and the roads in the neighbourhood are good. The chief part of the mineral property lies in the Rhondda and Aberdare Valleys. The Aberdare Railway passes through one of the farms, and the Rhondda branch of the Taff Vale Railway, now in the course of formation, will pass through several of the other farms—thus affording every facility for working the minerals.

The mineral property has been lately surveyed—black-band has been discovered, and the various well-known mineral seams in the district exist under the property.

Particulars, with plans of the property and conditions of sale, may be obtained of Messrs. Baker and Co., solicitors, 52, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London; of the auctioneer; or at the office of Mr. E. P. Richards, solicitor, Cardiff.

IRON WORKS, &c., WORKINGTON, CUMBERLAND.—TO BE LET, as may be agreed upon, with immediate possession, the DERWENT SIDE IRON-WORKS, situate on the QUAY, WORKINGTON, CUMBERLAND, consisting of FURNACES, ENGINES, ROLLERS, HAMMERS, &c., suitable for carrying on an extensive manufactory of Merchant Iron; also a CHAIN SHOP, with six hearths and fan-blast, together with a large anchor forge, offices, warehouse, and moulding-room on the premises.

The above are in the immediate neighbourhood of excellent coals and red ore. Vessels trading between this port and Glasgow or Liverpool may be engaged at very low freights.—Cartage from the works to place of shipment not more than *threepence* per ton. Its locality commands a considerable local trade, being in the centre, or thereabouts, of seven ship-building establishments; and from its proximity to the railway station at Workington, and but a few miles distant from the depôt of the Hematite Iron Ore Company, at Whitehaven, it offers considerable inducements for the manufacture of tin-plates.—For particulars apply to J. Harrison Guy, who has ON SALE NINE PAIRS of CHILLED and GRAIN ROLLS, TILT HAMMERS, ANVILS, &c. (newly purchased from the Mersey Steel and Iron Company, Liverpool), one pair of new boiler-plate rolls, one pair of angle iron rolls (new), a large quantity of mill and forge tools, a quantity of chain cables, and about 100 tons of pig-iron.—Workington, July 13, 1851.

WALL'S-END COLLIERY.—TO BE LET, and entered upon on or after the 28th day of September next, for such a term of years as may be agreed upon, all that CURRENT-GOING COLLIERY, well-known by the name of WALL'S-END COLLIERY, at present held by Messrs. Archbold and partners, under lease from the Dean and Chapter of Durham, comprising the COAL MINES under the whole of the lands belonging to the said Dean and Chapter, in the township of WALL'S-END, in the county of NORTHUMBERLAND.

The Low Main Seam, which has been sunk to at a depth of 22 fathoms below the Bensham Seam, and the Beaumont Seam, which has been bored to at a further depth of 23 fathoms, remain untouched throughout the Royalty. The Low Main Seam, in the royalty next adjoining, is of good quality, and is worked for gas purposes.

The Bensham Seam supplies the vend of the existing colliery. The colliery is contiguous to, and has shipping berths on, the River Tyne.

Plans of the workings of the colliery, and further particulars, may be known on application to Mr. E. F. Boyd, Urpeth Colliery, near Chester-le-street; or at the offices of the Registrar of the Dean and Chapter of Durham, 28, South Bailey, Durham.

Durham, July 2, 1851.

VALUABLE COLLIERY TO BE LET, at NEW LAITHS, near BARNSLEY.—TO BE LET and may be entered upon immediately, the SEAM of COAL, called the MAPPLEWELL BED, about 47 inches thick, extending under the New Laiths Estate, about 1¼ mile from the town of Barnsley, comprising upwards of 200 acres of land.

Also, the well-known SEAM of COAL, called the BARNSLEY BED, of the thickness of 9 feet, and about 120 yards deep from the surface, and extending over the same estate.

A short and easy communication may be made to the Barnsley Canal Navigation, which passes within a few yards of the property.

Further particulars may be had, and plans and borings seen, by application to Mr. H. Holt, mineral agent; or Mr. Nettleton, solicitor, Wakefield.—Wakefield, July 15, 1851.

NAILSEA NEW COLLIERY,—Nailsea, Somersetshire.—The proprietors of this Colliery wish TO DISPOSE OF PART of their INTEREST in it, and are desirous to TREAT with some party or parties for the same. The colliery is in partial work, and but a comparatively small further outlay will be required to complete it; all the machinery necessary is erected, and the work in a forward state.

A large market through the west lies open to the Nailsea Coals—approachable by the Bristol and Exeter Railway, near which the colliery is situate: there is also a considerable local trade. The proprietors beg to assure parties who may feel inclined to invest capital that they have the greatest confidence of this colliery proving highly successful and profitable.

SLATE AND SLAB QUARRY,—TO BE LET, for a term of years, the PRIVILEGE of WORKING a very promising and extensive SLATE VEIN, on a FARM in the celebrated NANTLLE VALE, and near to the Nantlle Quarries, in the county of CARNARVON. The take note has been granted on the most advantageous terms to a gentleman, whose widow, in consequence of his recent death, is desirous of disposing of her interest in it.—For particulars apply to Mrs. Williams, Clogwyn, Pwllheli, Carnarvonshire.

COLLIERY ENGINES AND FITTINGS.—An extensive PUBLIC SALE will, in the COURSE of a FEW WEEKS, be HELD at LUMPHINNAN'S COLLIERY, LOCHGELLY, of ENGINES and COLLIERY FITTINGS and UTENSILS, so far as not previously sold by private bargain, comprising a high-pressure PUMPING ENGINE, of 40-horse power, 4 pumping and winding gigs, of 14 to 18-horse power, pumps, steelyards, four and two-wheeled carts, tramplates, smiths' tools, and other articles required at a going colliery. These may be inspected on application to the manager, at the colliery.

Apply to Robert Henderson, Esq., of Glencraig, Lochgelly; or Mr. William Fraser, town clerk, Inverkeithing.

AN OPPORTUNITY is now OFFERED to a GENTLEMAN of influence and energetic business-habits to JOIN the ADVERTISER in the PROPRIETORSHIP and WORKING of a FLAG QUARRY in NORTH WALES, the produce of which can be sold to an unlimited extent in the metropolis and all the large towns in England. The quarry is ready for profitable operation on a large scale, and will make an immediate return of at least 50 per cent. clear profit. The flags, self-faced (equal to a planed surface), can be had of any size, from 3 to 15 feet in length, by 1 to 6 feet in width, and varying in thickness from 1 to 4 inches. As the induction into the undertaking of influential and effective co-operation in the selling department is the great desideratum, a moderate sum will be taken for an incomer's interest.

Apply to J. Bywater, 44, Dale-street, Liverpool.

TO AGRICULTURISTS.—IMPROVEMENTS IN THE PREPARATION OF MANURES.—AGRICULTURISTS are INVITED to take SAMPLES of MANURES (Stones's Patent Huminate), free of expense, at the office of the GENERAL PEAT WORKING AND MANURE COMPANY, 6, JOHN-STREET, ADELPHI, LONDON.—The Patent Huminate is free from filthy matter; it consists entirely of concentrated decomposed vegetable organic substances, soluble humic acid, fixed salts of ammonia, with other ingredients, according with soil, plant, and climate. It will promote vegetation in all its requirements, and invariably improve the soil, and can challenge the best guano, at one-third the cost.

To every scientific person, or practical farmer (however deficient in knowledge of chemical science), who inquires into the composition of these manures, the folly of bringing guanos to England, even though they cost but one quarter the price now paid for them, will appear most undeniably.

Samples may be had on application at the *Mining Journal* office, 26, Fleet-street.

ED. J. DENT has REMOVED from 82 to 61, STRAND (being 21 doors nearer to Charing-cross, and directly opposite Bedford street), and solicits an INSPECTION of his extensive STOCK of CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, as above; also at No. 33, COCKSPUR-STREET, and No. 34, ROYAL EXCHANGE (Clock Tower area).

MR. JAMES CROFTS, of 4, KING-STREET, CHEAPSIDE, MINING BROKER, renews his OFFERS of SERVICE to CAPITALISTS seeking the means of SECURE INVESTMENTS, which can be made to yield an annual income of 15 to 20 per cent.,

Mr. Crofts has specially for Sale—

Trethevy (5 shares)	Bronfloyd (70 shares)
Holmbush (5 shares)	Warleggan Consols (20 shares)
Bodmin Consols Herodsfoot	South Tamar
Wheal Tremar (20 shares)	East Tamar
Allt-y-Crib (10 shares)	Bedford United
Carvannall (4 shares)	Hennock (45 shares)
Wheal Enys (5 shares)	Linares (50 shares)
Appledore (40 shares)	Wheal Augusta (20 shares)
Wheal Gate-Post	West Wheal Virgin (20 shares)
Chyprase Consols	Wheal Russell (10 shares)

The improving condition of mining property, and the probability of its increase with the favourable state of the money market, induces Mr. Crofts to recommend capitalists to seek out *bonâ fide* mines for investment, of which there are abundance, both dividend and non-dividend. In the former 15 to 20 per cent. interest per annum may be realised.

Mr. Crofts will be happy to give the best advice his experience enables him for the guidance of his friends, and transacts business only for principals.

No. 4, King-street, Cheapside, July 26, 1851.

GENERAL MINING OFFICES.

23, *Threadneedle-street, London.*

MR. JOSEPH JAMES REYNOLDS, late of CAMBORNE, CORNWALL, begs to inform his friends and the public that he has COMMENCED BUSINESS as a MINING and GENERAL AGENT at the above office, and trusts, by paying a due regard to the welfare of his clients, that he will at all times merit their confidence. Having been connected with the management of mines in the most productive districts of Cornwall upwards of twenty years, and being in communication with some of the most respectable agents in the mining districts, Mr. Reynolds will be enabled at all times to furnish such information as may be relied on.

J. J. REYNOLDS will carry on business upon COMMISSION ONLY, making no intermediate price between buyers and sellers, and will be ready at all times to introduce the buyer and seller of any shares to each other.—Office hours Ten to Four.

FRANCIS'S MINING OFFICES, 7, John-Street, Adelphi.—The great importance of the Mining Interest at the present moment renders it necessary that every means should be adopted to place its operations on the plainest and fairest foundation

The system of representing the Value of Mines, by describing them as Dividend or Non Dividend Paying, is by no means sufficiently explanatory of their real qualities, for it is clear that mines may come under the first denomination which, nevertheless, differ greatly in value: for instance, some continue to divide large profits for a long time, and some in like manner small profits only, whilst there are others which pay dividends, large or small, as the case may be, but only for a very limited period. The selection of mining ground also requires the greatest care, which, in most instances, can only be applied by or through agents, qualified by long and successful practical experience, combined with local geological knowledge.

Mr. MATTHEW FRANCIS, who has, during the last 20 years, without intermission, been engaged as Manager of Mines abroad, as well as in Cornwall and Wales, many of which are making large profits, takes leave to announce, that he has OPENED these OFFICES, where he may be consulted daily from Eleven till Three.

N.B.—Information supplied, without favour or prejudice, as to the present condition and prospects of all mines without distinction, as far as can be ascertained by the closest attention to the best sources of knowledge.

*** The TRANSFER of MINING PROPERTY (such only as is legitimate) negociated on satisfactory terms.

MR. JOHN DAVIES, MINING SHAREBROKER, *No. 38, TOWER-BUILDINGS, TOWER-GARDEN, LIVERPOOL.*

MR. ALFRED SENIOR MERRY, DEALER in COBALT and NICKEL ORES, and ASSAYER IN GENERAL.—Address: *LEE-CRESCENT, BIRMINGHAM.*

MINING OFFICES, REDRUTH.—JOHN ROBERT PIKE, GENERAL SHAREBROKER (on Commission only), being resident in the centre of the Mining district, POSSESSES great FACILITIES in the DISPOSAL OF or PURCHASING SHARES, INSPECTING MINES, &c., on the most moderate and honourable terms.

MINING SHARES.—Mr. HENRY VATCHER, EXETER, OFFERS his ADVICE and ASSISTANCE to PARTIES willing to INVEST in the ABOVE SECURITIES. Ten years' residence in Exeter, together with periodical visits to nearly all the Mines in Devon and Cornwall, enables him to become thoroughly acquainted with their respective merits.—Mr. VATCHER has at his command, at all times, practical and experienced agents, so that if any inspection is required, the same can be done without delay.

MINING AND RAILWAY OFFICES, No. 3, CASTLE-TERRACE, EXETER.—Mr. JOHN JURY, RAILWAY and MINING SHAREBROKER, OFFERS his SERVICES to CAPITALISTS in the PURCHASE or SALE of ANY DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY; and will be happy to point out a selection of such stock as appear the most eligible, from data that can only be arrived at by those who give an undivided attention to the subject.—Every information afforded (either in person or by letter) to capitalists wishing to invest or exchange their securities, and sales or purchases effected upon the best terms, and at one-half the commission usually charged.

MR. THOMAS JORDAN, METAL BROKER, No. 75, OLD BROAD-STREET, CITY, exclusive AGENT for one of the BEST MAKERS of HAMMERED IRON, for MARINE, LOCOMOTIVE, and other ENGINES. Also AGENT for the SALE of SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE and WELSH BAR, BOLT and BOILER PLATE IRON, in all its varieties.

The Proprietors of Lead and Copper Mines in Devon, Cornwall, Wales, &c., will find great advantage in the quality and cheapness of the Iron they require, by seeking quotations through the Advertiser.

MINING OFFICES, No. 75, OLD BROAD-STREET.—Mr. T. P. THOMAS begs to inform his friends that he has REMOVED from No. 3, George yard, to the ABOVE ADDRESS, where he hopes to receive a continuation of their favours.

MINING OFFICES, No. 51, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.—T. FULLER & CO. beg respectfully to inform the Public that they are in a position to BUY and SELL in all the DIVIDEND-PAYING MINES, and have on hand Devon Great Consols, Bedford United, Wheal Mary Ann, Trelawny, Great Wheal Friendship, West and South Caradon, &c.; also in several YOUNG MINES, which are approaching to a dividend state, and will take pleasure in furnishing all particulars connected therewith, either personally or by letter.

MESSRS. TREVARTON AND CO., MINING SHARE DEALERS AND BROKERS, 5, *ST. JAMES'S-STREET, PALL-MALL, LONDON.*

MINING OFFICES,—ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, ST. MICHAEL'S-ALLEY, CORNHILL.—Mr. R. TRIPP has for *bonâ fide* SALE in most of the best DIVIDEND MINES, including Wheal Buller, Basset, Reeth, Mary Ann, Trelawny, Devon Great Consols, South Frances, Tremayne, Alfred Consols, South Tolgus, Levant, Bedford United, &c.; also in South Tamar, East Tamar, Wheal Arthur, Brimpts Tin, Crebor, Hennock Lead, &c.—Foreign: Cobre, Copiapo, Linares, St. John del Rey, and United Mexican.—July 25, 1851.

MINING, AUCTION, AND GENERAL AGENCY OFFICE, No. 3, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON.

Messrs. TREDINNICK & CO. beg to inform their Friends and the Public that they continue to TRANSACT EVERY DESCRIPTION of MINING AGENCY BUSINESS, and have ON SALE SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND MINES in CORNWALL, DEVON, and WALES, as well as those on the eve of paying, and situate in the best mining districts.—Loans and Money Matters in general negociated; Mines Inspected, and Reports obtained from practical agents, and every information affecting the market value of mining property afforded gratuitously.

MINES.—MOLYNEUX & CO., MINING and GENERAL SHARE AGENTS, 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, 6, FINSBURY-PLACE SOUTH, and 6, WEST-STREET, FINSBURY-CIRCUS, have SHARES ON SALE in DIVIDEND-PAYING and OTHER MINES, which will ensure to CAPITALISTS the safest and most unexceptionable investment.

MOLYNEUX & CO., grateful for past favours, beg to call the attention of their friends to their newly-occupied OFFICES, No. 34, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, where every attention will be paid to the PURCHASE or SALE OF SHARES.

*** Office hours from Ten to Four o'clock.

REGISTRY FOR THE SALE AND PURCHASE OF MINING SHARES.

DURRANT & CO., MINING SHAREBROKERS, 58, LOMBARD-STREET, LONDON, Beg to draw the attention of Capitalists to their REGISTRY for the SALE and PURCHASE of SHARES.

	Shares for Disposal.	
Devon Great Consols	Wheal Mary Ann	South Caradon
Carn Brea	Wellingtons	Great Wheal Sheba
West Caradon	West Buller	Treviskey
Trelawny	Tolgus	Bedford United

N.B.—Statistical information furnished on British and Foreign Mines.—No Charge made for the registration of shares unless business be transacted.

PARTNERSHIP.—The ADVERTISER is in WANT of a PARTNER (sleeping or otherwise) in a BONA FIDE CONCERN, yielding 50 per cent. clear profit: the sum required £600—one-half of which will not be required for three or four months.—Apply by letter, addressed to Box C., 46, Post-office, Liverpool.

WANTED,—A clever and experienced PERSON to SUPERINTEND the DRESSING of LEAD and COPPER ORES.—Address, with particulars of efficiency and character, to "P. C.," at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London.

WATER-WHEEL WANTED.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, for WHEAL MATILDA, near the Halfway House between Liskeard and Bodmin, a good WATER-WHEEL, from 25 to 35 feet diameter, and 3 to 4 ft. breast, or more.—Apply, stating lowest price, and all particulars, to Capt. Seymour, Liskeard. Dated July 23, 1851.

NICKEL ORE—SALE BY TENDER.—A PARCEL, of about 75 cwts., LYING at the IMPERIAL SILVER MINES, at JOACHIMSTHAL, in BOHEMIA, and containing 34·7 per cent. Nickel, and 2·95 per cent. cobalt, is TO BE SOLD to the highest bidder, BY TENDER.

Buyers are required to send in their tenders to the Imperial Ministry for Agriculture and Mines at Vienna before noon on the 1st September, 1851.

The Special Conditions for this Sale, by Tender, may be obtained on application to Messrs. AUGUST FABER AND CO., 60, Mark-Lane, London.

TENDERS will BE RECEIVED by Mr. H. VATCHER, No. 8, BEDFORD-CIRCUS, EXETER, on or before MONDAY, the 4th August next, for the CARRIAGE of a 70-inch STEAM-ENGINE, with TWO BOILERS, now at WHEAL RUBY, in the parish of WENDRON, CORNWALL, to WHEAL GILL, about five miles from Liskeard—stating the time it would take for such removal.

Particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Wm Mathews, engineer, Tavistock.

FOR SALE,—A 33-inch STAMPING-ENGINE, has been used for pumping and winding, nearly as good as new, of the following dimensions:—Cylinder 33 inches, with steam jacket and case, 6-ft. stroke, with strong driving shaft, and fly-wheel about 7 tons; cast-iron spring beams, entablature, and massive cast-iron columns. Original cost, £1800; will now be sold in perfect repair for £400, nett cash.—Apply to Mr. Robert Williams, 15, Old Broad-street, London.

ON SALE, at the CAETAN-Y-GRAIG MINE, near the Westminster Mines, MOLD, a CONDENSING STEAM ENGINE, 21-inch cylinder, 5-feet stroke, with bright hand-gear, &c., nearly new, and in excellent working condition. Also, ONE BOILER, 20 feet long and 3 ft. 9 in. diameter, with steam and feed-pipes connected to the engine.—Application to be made to Mr. William Clemence, Westminster Mines, near Mold; or to Mr. W. B. Dyer, Mold, Flintshire.—June 18, 1851.

TO BE LET, for any term of years the taker may desire, a SLATE QUARRY, at WELLTOWN, within a mile of the Harbour of Boscastle, now in the occupation of Mr. Avery, of Boscastle, the proprietor, to whom applications may be made.—Boscastle, May 19, 1851.

THE WELSH POTOSI.—To be SOLD, FIVE HUNDRED (2000ths) SHARES in these celebrated MINES.—Applications, until the 31st inst., to be made to Matthew Francis, 7, John-street, Adelphi, London, where all information respecting the same may be obtained.—July 7, 1851.

WHEAL ZION.—A PARTY having some MONEY to INVEST, is willing to PURCHASE a FEW SHARES in WHEAL ZION. For immediate cash, the price must be low.—Address (pre-paid), stating number of shares, deposit paid, and lowest price, "W. Z.," at Mr. Oddy's, Volunteer Tavern, Mill-place, Limehouse, London.

MINING INVESTMENT.—A LIMITED NUMBER of SHARES will BE DISPOSED OF to respectable parties on very MODERATE TERMS, in one of the most promising, productive, and best situated, SILVER-LEAD MINES in CORNWALL—nearly £7000 worth of ores having been raised above the 23 fathom level, and two other levels, a 35 and 45, unwrought, just coming into operation.

Apply to Mr. Richard Thomas, Mining Agency Office, 8, George-yard, Lombard-street.

LEAD WORKS,—SUTTON-ROAD, PLYMOUTH.—SPARROW, HODGE, & CO. respectfully inform the Trade and the Public that, having completed their machinery, they are in a position to SUPPLY PIPE and SHEET LEAD of every description, manufactured on their works.

OLD LEAD BOUGHT at MARKET VALUE, or taken for manufactured goods, at the accustomed rate of exchange.—July 10, 1851.

CHYPRASE CONSOLS TIN AND COPPER MINE, situated in the Parish of ST. ENODER, CORNWALL.—APPLICATIONS may still be made for the FEW REMAINING SHARES to the Purser, Mr. Thomas Lewis, 17, New Meeting-street, Birmingham; also to Augustus Yeates, Esq., solicitor to the Company, 77, New Hall-street, Birmingham; of whom prospectuses, reports, and all other information may be obtained.

GREAT BRYN CONSOLS COPPER AND TIN MINE, Situate in the parish of WITHEL, near BODMIN, CORNWALL.

Applications for the remaining shares to be made to the Committee of Management; or to Mr. Lelean, No. 5, Crosby-hall Chambers, Bishopsgate-street, London.

FFRWD MINE,—Near LLANRHYSTID, nine miles from Aberystwith, CARDIGANSHIRE.—The above work has been driven about 40 yards cross-cut, to carry out the water; and 14 yards driving on the vein, which runs from east to west, with every prospect of proving an excellent speculation as a LEAD MINE. It is but one mile from the sea, and the river runs through the dingle in which it is situated. It is now offered to adventurers upon conditions proposed by the Earl of Lisburne and Pryse Loveden, Esq., M.P.—Specimens of the ore may be seen at the office of the *Mining Journal*, 26, Fleet-street, London; and for further particulars apply to Mr. Wm. Davies, Ffrwd, Llanrhystid, near Aberystwith.

COPIAPO MINING OFFICE, 22, Austinfriars, July 22, 1851.—Notice is hereby given, that the HALF-YEARLY MEETING of the shareholders in this Company will be HELD at their offices, 22, Austinfriars, on Friday, the 1st of August next, at One o'clock precisely.—At this meeting one Director and one Auditor will go out of office by rotation, but, being eligible, will offer themselves for re-election.

By order of the Directors, ROBERT CLARK.

LINARES MINING ASSOCIATION.—An ESPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders will be HELD at the offices of the Association on Wednesday, the 30th inst., at One o'clock precisely, to consider the necessity for the immediate Registration of the Company, in accordance with the Act of Parliament.—2, New Broad-street, July 16, 1851. G. EATON, Secretary.

*** The dividend on the preference shares, due the 15th inst., is now in course of payment at the office.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY.—The Directors of this Company hereby give Notice, that they have made a CALL upon the shareholders of TWO POUNDS per share, to be PAID to Messrs. Glyn and Co., the bankers of the Company, on or before the 15th day of September, 1851.

By the terms of the agreement constituting the Company, all shares of those proprietors who do not pay the said call of £2 per share within 30 days after the said 15th of September, will be absolutely forfeited.

The form to make the payment will be delivered upon application at the office of the Company.—38, Broad-street-buildings, July 9, 1851.

GREAT WHEAL TONKIN COPPER, TIN, AND SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

Chairman—Sir ROBERT PRICE, Bart., M.P.

Bankers—The London Joint-Stock Bank.

Secretary—Peter Scott, Esq., No. 50, Pall-mall.

Notice is hereby given, that, on and after Monday, the 28th inst., the SCRIP SHARES of the above undertaking will be READY for DELIVERY at the offices of the Company, 50, Pall-mall, where prospectuses may be had on application.

Vernon-house, 50, Pall-mall, July 25, 1851. PETER SCOTT, Secretary.

MENDIP HILLS MINES COMPANY.

Salvador House, London, July 25, 1851.

At the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, held this day, E. H. BARWELL, Esq., in the chair,

The reports and accounts having been read, it was—

Resolved,—That the report and accounts now read be received, adopted, and entered in the Company's cost and transfer book.—Carried unanimously.

Resolved,—That the thanks of the meeting are due, and are hereby tendered, to E. H. Barwell, Esq., the Chairman, and also the other directors, for the ability and constant attention displayed by them in the service of the Company; and also for their liberal conduct, and the liberal conduct of Mr. Scrimshy, as London manager, in giving up the remuneration they are entitled to under the rules of the Company.—Carried unanimously.

MR. PEET, MINING AGENT, 48, Threadneedle-Street, is now prepared to OFFER his SERVICES in the FORMATION of MINING COMPANIES, on the Cost-book System; and also to CONDUCT the LONDON AGENCY of those already established. His offices are advantageously situated. Satisfactory references can be given.—London, April 5, 1851.

Proceedings of Public Companies.

ST. KATHARINE DOCK COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of this company was held at the Dock-house, on Tower-hill, on Monday, the 21st inst.,—THOMAS TOOKE, Esq., in the chair.

The SECRETARY (Sir John Hall, K.C.H.) read the following report:—

According to the provisions of the St. Katharine Dock Act, the directors are required to lay before the proprietors, at the January General Half-yearly Meeting in each year, an account of the receipts and disbursements of the said company for the preceding year—such account to be produced to any proprietor upon demand made for the purpose of inspection at any time within 14 days of the day of such meeting; and as the Act does not require financial accounts of the affairs of the company to be produced at the July meetings, it has not been the practice to do so, but to declare a dividend in July, governed in amount by the dividend agreed upon at the January meeting preceding.

It will be recollected, that at the meeting in January last a wish was expressed by some of the proprietors, that in future an account of the receipts and expenditure for the preceding half-year should be laid before the meeting in the month of July in each year.

The directors on that occasion promised to give the subject their consideration, and not finding that any objection of sufficient importance exists to a compliance with the wish referred to, they have caused an account of the receipts and expenditure of the company for the last half-year to be laid upon the table.

The directors with much satisfaction advert to the favourable result of the business transacted in these docks during that period, as apparent from the following returns.

The accounts of receipts and expenditure show that the nett earnings of the half-year ended the 30th of June last amount to 43,136*l.* 0s. 7d., which, with the balance brought forward from 1850, and after payment of the dividend in January last, leaves a present available balance to the credit of the company of 48,761*l.* 8s. 9d., irrespective of the sum of 2625*l.*, carried to a suspense account, to provide against contingencies that may arise from loss of rates upon goods long in deposit; and should the meeting concur in opinion with the directors, that the dividend to be declared for the half-year ended the 30th of June last be at the same rate as the preceding half-year, a balance in favour of the company will remain, after providing for the dividend, of 14,814*l.* 18s. 9d.

This result is the more satisfactory, as the trade of the port has also derived considerable benefit by the reduction in the rates upon some of the leading articles of importation agreed upon between the three principal dock companies at the commencement of the present year.

The following statement of the quantities of goods landed and in warehouse, and also of the shipping and registered tonnage that have entered the St. Katharine Docks during the half-years ended in June, 1849, 1850, and 1851 respectively, shows the progressive improvement that has taken place in the various branches of business in these docks during those periods:—

Abstract of Goods and Shipping for the half-years ended 30th June, 1849, 1850, and 1851.

GOODS.

	1849.	1850.	1851.
Landed	*Tons* 48,247	52,434	68014
Increase in 1851, compared with 1850			15,580 tons.
Goods in warehouse on the 30th June	*Tons* 57,040	65,488	79,245
Increase in 1851, compared with 1850			13,557 tons.

SHIPPING.

	1849.		1850.		1851.	
	Ships.	*Tons.*	*Ships.*	*Tons.*	*Ships.*	*Tons.*
Ships with cargoes	298	68,051	301	66,813	345	83,512
Ships entered light to load	128	22,034	123	25,928	126	18,508
Total	426	90,085	424	92,741	471	102,020

Increase during the six months ended 30th June in 1851 over 1850—44 loaded ships, 16,699 register tons.

PORT OF LONDON.

Return of the Number of Ships, and of their Register Tonnage, that entered the Port of London with Cargoes from Foreign Parts, distinguishing the British from the Foreign, during the half-years ended the 5th July, 1850 and 1851:—

	1850.		1851.		Increase in 1851.	
	Ships.	*Tons.*	*Ships.*	*Tons.*	*Ships.*	*Tons.*
British	2923	606,132	2927	636,301	4	30,169
Foreign	1633	199,728	1879	313,883	246	114,155
Total	4556	805,860	4806	950,184	250	144,324

The directors recommend that a dividend of 1¾ per cent. upon the capital stock of the company be declared for the half-year ended the 30th June last—such dividend to be payable on Saturday, the 26th inst., and following days (Sundays and holidays excepted), and that the income tax thereon be defrayed by the company.

It was then proposed by the CHAIRMAN, seconded by Mr. Alderman THOMPSON, M.P., and carried unanimously:—

That the report be approved and adopted, and that a dividend be declared for the half-year ended the 30th June last of 1¾ per cent. upon the capital stock of the company, and that the same be payable on Saturday next, the 26th inst., and following days (Sundays and holidays excepted), and that the amount of income tax chargeable on such dividends be defrayed by the company.

The CHAIRMAN said, as the directors considered it desirable to restore the reserve fund, they advised the continuance of the dividend of 1¾ per cent. for the half-year. There was another reason, which was the understanding that the dividend of January should guide that of the July following. Although the nett earnings of the half-year might have justified the directors in the declaration of a dividend of 2 per cent., they recommended the dividend he had alluded to. He (the chairman) concluded by moving the adoption of the report.—Mr. Alderman THOMPSON, M.P., seconded the motion.

Mr. SIMPSON said, he understood that the directors reserved to themselves the right of increasing the dividend to 2 per cent.

The CHAIRMAN observed, that there was an understanding that it should be so, but that it should not be applicable to the past half-year.

The SECRETARY then read the report of the directors in respect to the differences with the Customs, from which we make the following extracts:—

On the 26th May last the solicitors of this company received renewed notice of trial in the 10 informations which had been before selected, but on the 14th June last such notice was withdrawn as to all the cases except one; and on the 17th June a letter was received from the solicitor of Customs, stating that the trial of all the cases in which the two dock companies were concerned had been postponed, as the judgment then to be delivered on the motion relating to the London Dock trial might have an important bearing on the same. No further proceedings can now be taken until the beginning of December next. The directors consider that they have just grounds of complaint, not only on account of the original attack on the company and its servants, but also on account of the unwarrantable delay which has taken place in bringing to an issue the questions between the company and the Customs. Instead of commencing legal proceedings at the earliest period possible after the first seizures were made, with a view of ascertaining if the course which the Board of Customs was pursuing was in conformity with the law, seizures of goods in these docks were continued to be made during the course of nearly a year, without taking any further steps. It is scarcely necessary for the directors to state what a very serious grievance this has been to the company, and how much it must necessarily have interfered with the business of the docks. Although the Court of Exchequer in the London Dock case will probably have an important effect on the cases against this company, there are others which will not be affected by it—viz., that of the four servants of the company who were taken into custody by police officers more than a year ago on an indictment charging them with stealing molasses, and the case of the six other servants of the company, who were in September last arrested on the charge of conveying goods out of the docks through the dust-bin, and taken to Whitecross-street prison, where they remained confined until they could find bail—that is to say, for periods varying from two days to three weeks. The directors are of opinion that there can be no possible ground why these very serious charges have not been brought to trial or else formally abandoned, and why they have been kept suspended over the heads of the parties for so long a period.

The CHAIRMAN said he had nothing to add, beyond observing that it was the most suicidal conduct that could be ever imagined on the part of a public board.—[We need scarcely add, that the report gives evidence of the suffering of the company under the monster grievance of the Customs' oppression and litigation, the continuance of which is calculated to produce strong political convictions on the mercantile community of the necessity of a complete revision of the administration of the Government of the country, as it affects their interests.]

Mr. Alderman FARNCOMB moved that the report be published and sent round to the proprietors.—Sir JAMES MORRISON seconded the motion.

The directors' report, and the special statement in respect to the customs, were passed unanimously.

After a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, the meeting separated.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.

The annual general meeting of this company was held on Tuesday last, the 22d instant, at the Bank, Lothbury, and was numerously attended.

THOMAS BARNEWALL, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. CUTBILL (the manager) read the following report:—

The directors have the pleasure of presenting to their co-proprietors the eleventh annual statement of the affairs of the bank. It will be seen by the annexed balance-sheet, that after making full allowance for bad and doubtful debts, and paying the charges and current expenses of the past year, the nett profits amount to 15,581*l.* 13s.; out of these profits a dividend, at the rate of 6*l.* per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 31st of December, 1850, has been already paid, and the directors have now to declare a dividend, free from income tax, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1851, at the same rate.

After paying such dividend, and deducting the rebate of interest upon current bills, and also writing off 5*l.* per cent. (200*l.*) from the item of 4000*l.* annually charged to the bank premises account, there will remain a balance of 4191*l.* 3s. 6d. to be added to the reserve fund, thereby increasing this fund to 28,062*l.* 17s. 11d.

In compliance with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, the following directors:—Charles Dickson Archibald, Esq., Thomas Barnewall, Esq., Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq., and Edward Oxenford, Esq., retire from office, but being eligible, offer themselves as candidates for re-election.

The CHAIRMAN, in moving the adoption of the report, alluded to the prosperous state of their affairs during the past year. The profits of the bank might have justified an addition to the dividend or a bonus, but the directors preferred increasing the reserve fund as fast as possible, as the means of giving stability to the bank. (Hear, hear.)

The motion was seconded, and passed unanimously.

A dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, was agreed to unanimously.

Charles Dickson Archibald, Thomas Barnewall, Jonathan Hopkinson, and Edward Oxenford, Esqrs., were re-elected directors unanimously.

A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and directors, and to Mr. Cutbill, the manager, when the meeting adjourned.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA.

The annual meeting of this company was held at the establishment, in Old Broad street, on Monday, the 21st instant.

R. BROOKS, Esq., in the chair.

Mr. JACKSON (the secretary) read the report of the directors, from which it appeared that the business of the bank had increased at all the branches, and that its present satisfactory position reflected much credit on the zeal and ability of the inspector and officers generally. Mr. Sea, the manager of the Sydney branch, had died, after many years of valuable services. Arrangements were being made for opening an agency at Port Lyttleton. The trade of the Australian colonies was healthy. The directors declared a dividend of 6 per cent. per annum on the paid-up capital, together with a bonus of 10s. per share. The balance of undivided profit in June, 1850, was 64,595*l.* 7s. 4d., to which must be added the profits of the past year, 92,760*l.* 8s. 10d., after deducting 9276*l.* 0s. 10d. for reserve fund, which would make it 83,484*l.* 8s.: together, 148,079*l.* 15s. 4d. After the payment of dividends, the balance of undivided profit to the present date would be 70,179*l.* 15s. 6d.

Mr. ROBINSON moved the adoption of the report, which was seconded by Mr. MACINTYRE, and passed unanimously.

A discussion took place in respect to dividing the bonus in the shape of an increased dividend; but it was negatived after the observations of the chairman and directors, and it was left to the board to continue the usual custom of granting every surplus by way of bonus.

J. R. Todd, Esq., and W. Wilson, Esq., were re-elected directors.

A vote of thanks was passed to the chairman and directors, and to the officers of the company, when the meeting separated.

UNITED MUTUAL MINING AND GENERAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

The second annual general meeting of proprietors was held at the offices of the society, Charing-cross, on Tuesday last, the 22d inst.

Sir ROBERT PRICE, Bart., in the chair.

The ASSISTANT ACTUARY (Mr. Colvin) read the advertisement convening the meeting, and the following—

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

The directors, in assembling the second annual meeting of the members of the United Mutual Life Assurance Society, have to submit a financial statement of the affairs of the society, and to congratulate them upon the indubitable evidence thereby afforded of its present prosperous condition. They have also to report that during the year ending the 31st May, 1851, there have been received 293 proposals for assurances, amounting to 103,845*l.*; that 223 have been completed for the amount of 66,668*l.*; 10 accepted, but premiums not paid, for 2800*l.*; 15 under consideration for 4150*l.*; and the remainder declined or not proceeded with.

The number of policies issued to the 31st May, 1850, was 167, and the amount assured 49,350*l.* The total number, therefore, of policies issued to 31st May, 1851, is 390, and the total amount assured 116,018*l.*; and it will be highly satisfactory to the members to know that out of so large an amount of business 173*l.* only of the annual income has lapsed, and this mainly from the termination of temporary policies; and that only one death has occured, the claim arising therefrom amounting but to 100*l.*, which sum has been paid, and will appear in next year's accounts.

The society, now numbering upwards of 400 assurances, with an annual income of nearly 4000*l.*, has been certified by the consulting actuary, Mr. Woolhouse, to be in a highly satisfactory position, and the indisputable character of its policies is daily becoming more and more recognised and appreciated as an essential feature of life assurance; but the directors would fail in their duty to the members if they did not, on this occasion, point out the paramount importance of a combined co-operation on the part of every member and agent of the society, to effect as large an amount of business as possible in the current year, as the bonus to be declared at the division of profits in 1854 will necessarily depend on the amount of business done previously.

In the proprietary offices every holder of a share becomes an advocate for his company, and business is promoted by the shareholder, for the sake of the premium on his share; in the mutual office, the profits which constitute the premiums on proprietary shares are divided amongst the members, as bonuses on their policies: the same inducement thus exists in the case of a member of a mutual office as in that of a shareholder in a proprietary office, for exertion to aid the executive officers in their efforts to promote business. The directors of the United Mutual Life Assurance Society, therefore, urgently appeal to their members to give every aid in their power to the society, both by the recommendation of the office to their connexions and friends, and by recommending suitable agents, wherever they may be found, for advocating the claims of the office to public preference. Three directors retire by rotation—viz., Thomas W. Kennard, Esq.; A. Lawrie, Esq.; and C. Liddell, Esq.: they are eligible for re-election, and offer themselves accordingly. Mr. J. J. R Clark, the members' auditor, also retires; but is eligible for re-election, and offers himself accordingly.

The balance-sheet submitted to the meeting showed—Balance last account, 1357*l.* 13s. 10d.; assurance premiums, 3206*l.* 6s. 11d.; interest, 3*l.* 17s. 7d. =4567*l.* 18s. 4d.—By preliminary expenses, 444*l.* 19s.; rent and taxes, stationery, advertising, office expenses, &c., 685*l.* 4s. 4d.; salaries, 790*l.* 8s.; directors, 300*l.*; agencies, commission, medical and auditors' fees, 546*l.* 1s. 6d.; re-assurance, 225*l.* 18s. 1d.; loans, half premiums, &c., 1071*l.* 18s. 2d.: leaving balance in hand, 503*l.* 9s. 3d. On the statement of assets and liabilities, there was a balance in favour of the society of 6015*l.* 9s. 2d.

The CHAIRMAN said he could add but little to what was stated in the report, which was thoroughly explicit, and placed their position in a proper point of view. Upon the whole it was highly satisfactory; they had gone on steadily and surely, and he believed no infant society had ever made greater progress at so little cost. They had been strictly economical, and had spent but little of the assurers' money, and that had been well laid out. The success of an assurance association in a great measure depended on the assured themselves; and he called upon them all to exert themselves to obtain additional members; for the principles on which this society was based were excellent, and would, he had no doubt, eventually become highly successful. He was happy to say that the conduct of all their officers was praiseworthy and that of the agents throughout the country, many of whom had done their duty, and exerted themselves to the utmost for the interests of the society. He moved the adoption of the report.

The Hon. W. E. FITZMAURICE seconded the motion, and also bore testimony to the success which had attended their exertions, and the small expenditure which had placed them in their present position. He had no doubt, all circumstances considered, that no infant society of the kind had ever progressed so satisfactorily in the same period of time. The managing director, Mr. Pritchard, might have made a greater show, but he had determined to go on safe ground, and establish the concern on a permanent basis. He had been indefatigable in obtaining good agents, and on their activity and perseverance much depended.—The report was then adopted.

Dr. EVANS expatiated on the confidence the assured had in their direction, which confidence would be more firmly cemented by a perusal of the highly satisfactory report which they had had circulated among them. To show the progress of their society, he compared it with the Scottish Widows' Fund Society, which in six years only numbered 219 assurers, or about half the number the United Mutual had in their second year. That society now had an income of 300,000*l.* a year, and a capital of 3,000,000*l.* They had only to study economy and select good lives, and they must equally succeed. He moved the thanks of the meeting to the medical and other officers, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. R. DUGARD GRAINGER, F.R.S., surgeon to the society, responded: he bore testimony to the care and attention which must have been paid to their interests in all parts of the provinces by their agents in the choice of lives, and remarked on the confidence engendered in the public mind when gentlemen of station, respectability, and integrity, took upon themselves the management of such societies. Their directors were indefatigable in advancing the interests of the society, and he moved a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors, which was carried unanimously.

The meeting was also addressed by Mr. WOOLHOUSE, consulting actuary, and Mr. PRITCHARD, managing director, who alluded to the unexampled success of the society, and the sound and enduring principles on which it was based.—The retiring directors and auditor were re-elected.

THE GARTH WORKS, MAESTEG.—These works, the history of which, together with those of Cefn Cwsc, has been somewhat of a chequered character during the past few years, have once more started, after a repose of eight months; and present appearances warrant the belief that the new proprietors, Messrs. Drumler and Swift, are determined that future operations in every department shall be carried on with becoming spirit. One of the proprietors (Mr. Swift) will reside in the county, as director of Garth, Cefn Cwsc, and Briton Ferry Works; Mr. L. A. Williams, who has been employed by successive proprietors for upwards of 15 years, is engaged as mining engineer and surveyor, and manager of the Cefn Cwsc Works; and Mr. W. H. Jones, also an old servant, has received the appointment of manager of the Garth Works.—*Swansea Herald.*

ROYAL POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTION.—The professors of this establishment are daily engaged in delivering lectures highly useful and instructive, being on the most attractive deposits in the Great Exhibition. The subject chosen by the chemical lecturer, Mr. Pepper, is on the minerals and gems, commencing with the diamond, pearl, and ruby. The professor commenced by observing that the pearl was neither a mineral or crystal, but an animal concretion, or deposit, taking place in a peculiar kind of oyster found on the coast of Ceylon and other places. After many interesting details, a beautiful specimen of the pearl in the oyster, lent by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of Bond-street, was handed round, and the analysis of the gem being carried out at the lecture-table in a very simple but truthful manner, showed the composition to be nothing more than chalk and white of egg—that is to say, carbonate of lime and albumen. Mr. Pepper then proceeded with the ruby, which he described in the same lucid manner; and concluded by giving many useful hints in the art of dyeing calico and other materials.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS A WONDERFUL REMEDY FOR BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, INDIGESTION, AND DISORDERED STOMACHS.—Mr. Reardon, of Newcastle, who some time past retired from the legal profession in consequence of ill health, brought on by an over attention to business, causing great debility, nervousness, indigestion, and a complete upset of the biliary system, together with palpitation of the heart, was persuaded by his friends to try Holloway's pills, as all the medical advice he had obtained was unavailing. He persevered in their use, and attended strictly to the diet as advised, and he is now perfectly restored, and his health is better than it ever was before, although he is in his 65th year.—Sold by all druggists, and at Professor Holloway's establishment, 244, Strand, London.

NATIONAL PROVINCIAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Great as has been the increase in the number of life assurance institutions within the past quarter of a century, and much as the tables of premiums have been reduced, the principles modified, and the general features varied, to induce participation on the part of the public in the advantages of the system, the field of usefulness appears to be far from exhausted, and some new principle is constantly eliminated, and put forward for public approbation. These remarks are suggested by the perusal of a prospectus issued by a new assurance establishment under the above title, which in its mode of distribution of profits, and the principles upon which it is based, present certain novelty in detail, and hold out such manifest advantages, as we have no doubt will command public attention. From this prospectus we find that the society has been established with the view of promoting a greater extension of the principles of life assurance generally; and by applying mutual aid and co-operation to individuals in every class and condition of life, to secure a system of education to the children and relatives of its share and policy-holders. To effect this truly desirable object, and to promote the growing spirit of mental progress on the broadest and most tolerant principles, a portion of the profits at each division will be set apart for the permanent endowment of schools, to which proprietors of five shares and upwards, and the holders of participating policies of 300*l.* and upwards, will be entitled to nominate scholars. The society is established on the mutual principle, but with a subscribed capital of 50,000*l.*, in 10,000 shares, of 5*l.* each, as security; and the division of profits, which, after the first five years, will be annual, will be 75 per cent. to assurers on participating policies, either by addition to their policies, reduction of premiums, or cash payment; to the school endowment fund above mentioned 10 per cent.; to a fund for redeeming the paid-up capital 5 per cent.; to the shareholders 10 per cent. Another peculiarly advantageous feature is the proposal to assist those assurers who may get into pecuniary difficulties, after payment of three annual premiums, sufficient sums to pay the premiums as they become due—such loans to be deducted from the policy at death, the holder having the power to free the policy at any time when convenient. Or a policy may be surrendered, and the directors will grant one of less amount, equivalent to the premiums already paid, and exonerate the party from all future payment. This society has also formed a distinct branch for the industrial classes—a movement we have long been surprised has not before been made, and one which we have no doubt will be highly profitable. While not more than 200,000 persons are assured in life assurance offices, nearly 2,000,000 of the working population are members of clubs or benefit societies, most of them founded on incorrect data, and unsound and unsafe principles; and when the details of the plan are made known, we believe such branch of business will meet with extensive support.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Photogenic Manipulation—Part 1—*containing the Theory and plain Instructions in the Art of Photography, or the Production of Pictures through the Agency of Light.* By R. J. BINGHAM, late chemical assistant in the laboratory of the London Institution. London: George Knight and Sons.

The publication of the sixth edition of part 3 of Mr. Bingham's admirable works on "Manipulations in the Scientific Arts," being part 1 of photogenic manipulation, we noticed in the *Mining Journal* of 23d February, 1850, which edition was sold in so short a period that it was necessary to issue a seventh, which has also met with such rapid sale that an eighth has been found necessary, a copy of which is now before us. This great demand can only be attributed to the increased interest taken by the public in this fascinating art, all the best methods of success in which are most lucidly explained. All the recent improvements are introduced, particularly two or three methods of rendering glass plates much more sensitive to luminous influence. We have no doubt the present will meet with equal patronage as former editions.

A Treatise on the Art of Breeding and Managing the Almond Tumbler. By J. MATHEWS EATON. London: Published for the Author, Islington-green.

The notice of a work expressly devoted to the study of the breed and management of pigeons may, at first sight, appear out of place in a publication confining itself to the higher branches of science and the arts, but when we consider that the rising generation among our Cornish miners are great pigeon fanciers, and also that a fondness for the rearing of dumb animals, and watching their habits and their instincts is at least an innocent, if not an edifying pastime during the hours of relaxation, we have no hesitation in calling attention to this publication, the result of upwards of many years' experience in this, to some, fascinating occupation. Although stated to be "on breeding and managing the Almond Tumbler," we apprehend it will generally apply to all description of pigeons, although more expressly and particularly drawn up from the habits of the former; and the author states he has been induced to publish the work from a wish to place in the hands of the young fancier a treatise from which he might obtain upon his favourite subject both information and amusement, and at a price within the reach of all, there not being at present to be obtained a work of such nature without much difficulty. In the treatment of the subject the author has avoided all ambiguity, eschewed low flash terms, and stated his advice and meaning thoughout in plain English, though he appears to us somewhat enthusiastic in his valuation of the enjoyments to be obtained from this study; this, however, is excusable, and probably an advantage to the young reader. In the description of the Almond Tumbler, the management of them in feeding, paring, hatching, &c., their treatment under diseases, and an insight here and there into the "shows" of the higher classes of fanciers, the author gives convincing proof of much practical experience in the subject he writes upon; and to those who are yet tyros in this department of education we strongly recommend the volume, which contains a beautifully coloured portrait of a valuable Almond Tumbler in the possession of the author.

CONICAL FLOUR MILL COMPANY.—There is, perhaps, no description of machinery the principles of which it is more important should be correct than that for the conversion of corn into flour, and it has long been known that the principle in general use—that of the horizontal stones in pairs—is erroneous, and that the flour produced is not of that nutritious quality which can be produced from the same wheat by other means. This evil arises from an absorption of the gluten of the flour, in consequence of the heat engendered by the great pressure necessary to grind it, and the velocity of the stones to enable the centrifugal force to deliver it, and it is somewhat surprising that of the vast number of engineers who have been engaged on flour mills some improvement has not long since been made. There is in the Exhibition, Class 6, No. 442, a flour mill called a "conical mill," patented by Mr. Westrup; and, as the name implies, the stones are conical instead of horizontal, there being two pairs, one above the other, with a working surface of only 8 inches, instead of 2 feet. By the upper pair of stones the wheat is broken, and delivered in a state of half-ground meal, unheated; this falling on to the lower pair is instantly converted into flour, without undue pressure, which, by the laws of gravity alone, falls into a wire cylinder below. The lower (or running) stones are keyed upon the shaft, while the upper ones are stationary, but rise and fall on four inclined planes, and are capable of regulation to the utmost nicety, wholly relieving the wheat from any injurious pressure, while that by the horizontal stones is at least three-quarters of a ton. Various experiments have been made in grinding wheat of different qualities by the stones now in use, and by the mill now noticed, under the direction and superintendence of several gentlemen of undoubted practical experience, which leave no doubt of the great superiority of this invention A company is now formed (in the directorate of which will be found the names of gentlemen well known to the milling trade, and to the public, as practical men), the object of which is to raise a capital of 150,000*l.*, divided into 15,000 shares, of 10*l.* each, to erect mills on this principle, and grant licenses for their use; it is to be incorporated by Royal Charter, and is provisionally registered. The patent right has been purchased, and it is stated that at a cost of one-half the steam-power, fuel, and labour usually employed, a larger quantity of flour will be produced in the same time, and superior in farinaceous quality. The prospectus assumes the population of the metropolis at 2,500,000, and that the consumption of each individual is the produce of a quarter of wheat per annum, or 382 lbs. of flour, giving 65,590 sacks per week, a saving on which of only 3 per cent., amounts to upwards of 10,000,000 of 4 lbs. loaves per annum, which, at 6d. per loaf, is equal to 250,000*l.* in London alone.

CONVIVIAL MEETING OF EXHIBITION ATTENDANTS.—The attendants in the machinery departments, Classes 5 and 6, in the Great Exhibition, having agreed among themselves to get up a dinner party by subscription, as a means of establishing that acquaintanceship which so hopefully commenced at the extraordinary display of the world's industry in 1851, and of a *point d'appui*, from which they may recognise each other should they meet in after life under any circumstances, the same took place at Gore-house, Kensington, on Monday last, where, by 7 o'clock in the evening, about 80 sat down,—Mr. Kirkland taking the chair. A substantial dinner was supplied in M. Soyer's usual excellent style; and after the removal of the cloth, toasts and songs were introduced by a glass of grog to each individual, at M. Soyer's expense. A portion of the band was in attendance, occasionally enlivening the company by their music, and the evening having passed in a most agreeable and edifying manner, the party broke up about 12 o'clock, well pleased with their entertainment, and the remembrances it is likely to engender.

STEAM-VESSELS.—On Thursday a return to the House of Commons was printed showing the number and tonnage of British steam-vessels which entered the ports of the United Kingdom from France, Holland, and Belgium in 1850. From France the number of voyages made in the year was 2022, from Holland 807 voyages, and 483 from Belgium. The tonnage from France was 308,714, from Holland 201,111, and 86,553 from Belgium.

NOVEL FREIGHT.—We are informed that the ship *Fanny* arrived at San Francisco on the 29th May, having on board, below deck, among other matters, a steamboat 110 feet long, with engine all placed ready for operation. The manner in which the steamboat was placed within the ship is interesting: she was launched with her sides only partially built up, and no deck:—she was then sunk at high tide, and the steamer floated over her, which at low tide rested in the bottom of the ship. With the rise of the tide, the remaining water having been pumped out, the ship floated again with her freight within, and the sides and decks were then built up, and the vessel finished. In order to get the steamboat out, the *Fanny* will have to be sunk again: her decks and timbers are screwed together for the purpose of facilitating removal. She was struck by lightening three times off Juan Fernandez, but sustained no injury.

Original Correspondence.

TINCROFT MINING COMPANY.

SIR,—On the 9th of last month I trespassed on your pages with a few remarks relative to this company, expressing my surprise that the committee, after 40 days' labour, and a perfect knowledge of the purport of Capt. Thomas Richard's report, should withhold it from the shareholders, who had been the means of their appointment, and yet allow the nature of its contents to transpire, and be spread abroad, to the annoyance of those who wished to learn the real state of the case, instead of being longer kept in doubt and suspense. Surely a copy of it ought to have been lodged at the offices of the company for that purpose, instead of being detained in the custody of the said committee for a second 40 days; for what reason, they alone can explain.

I have now a copy of that document before me, and find it dated a week prior to my letter; therefore, it was unjustifiably kept from the shareholders' sight exactly 42 days; whereas had it been left at the offices aforesaid, Capt. Richards could have been applied to for further explanation; and, if necessary, other mining agents of equal celebrity and judgment been consulted, and their joint and several opinions obtained, prior to the meeting of shareholders being held. They would then have had all the facts before them to decide upon, instead of "darkness visible;" for as yet little light has been thrown upon the subject by the committee after 12 weeks' exertion, and 39 pages of printed particulars that yet require digesting. Capt. Treweeke's report of the underground workings, prospects, &c., being dated 18 days after that of Capt. Richards, carries considerable weight, showing the concern, as it does, to be in a far more flourishing condition than he represented it; and this is more than confirmed by the several reports subsequently received from Capt. Floyd, and published in your Journal, and fully borne out by the sale of copper ore on the 3d July, amounting to 331*l.* 18s., the nett amount of tin disposed of since, while the quantity of copper ore for sale on Thursday next is 641 tons. After all, these solid and indisputable facts are the safest assurances that we shareholders can have of the real productive state of our mines, along with the regularly-published sale of the monthly produce, provided the workings are wrought in a true miner-like system—not as Capt. Richards represents, "underhand." That would be otherwise; and, therefore, the question is which statement is the true one, his or those we have since had transmitted to us? This is important to know, and might easily have been ascertained by the inquiry I have suggested, or by calling for the production of the setting-book, which would show whether or no the "best reserves" were working, and the average tribute as high as 10s. 8½d. in 1*l.*

I am inclined to believe that Capt. Floyd did not (at least to any important extent) work "underhand," and for this reason—it does not at all accord with his statements at the meeting on the 30th April, for he then told us that "he could not draw away one-half the stuff that could be broken;" therefore, he had no inducement to break ground in the manner pointed out, when he had more broken than he could draw away. Until this important point is clearly ascertained, the question rests as to the policy of further making the diagonal shaft a downright one, the necessity for which was strongly impressed on the meeting by Capt. Floyd, who stated that he could then "get work done for 6s. that now cost 8s., and could draw two kibbles of stuff where now one only was drawn." If, therefore, the mine is in that healthy state we are lead to believe by such representations, not an hour ought to be lost in putting down the shaft, for every level deeper it is, the advantage will pay itself.

I trust the directors (if they have not already done so) will at once take the proper steps for solving the truth of these opposite reports, by calling in three unconcerned practical miners, and forthwith carry out whatever they may recommend for the future welfare of the concern. Meantime, they should set about adjusting the finances, by making the call proposed, take steps for abolishing the present scrip shares, and hold quarterly meetings.

Mine agents have ever held opinions of their own. Many are attached to their own district, and, taken from it, commit sad errors of judgment, condemning what ultimately has prospered, and augured prosperity where nothing but loss has been the result. Such differences of opinion existed as to Carn Brea, within the last 10 or 12 years, and Messrs. Hitchins, Stephen Lean, Thos. Richards, and others, were called in, and a mighty disparity of opinion and estimate was the consequence. Richards's estimate was below all the rest, and yet see the vast amount of dividends the mine has since yielded, and, according to present prospects, is likely still to do. May he not have been equally over-cautious in making his estimate at Tincroft? Let us unite in hoping that he has. Perhaps, on a second inspection, he may see just cause for amending the views he took on the first.

I confess Mr. Field's examination of the books of accounts, and his manly, candid, and open statement to the meeting, that he found them in every respect satisfactory to himself, together with the fact of his being the first to name the committee, and also to propose the resolution that their report gave a most erroneous view of the state, prospects, and management, and ought not to be received, coming from a gentleman of such undoubted ability, must have its due weight with my brother-shareholders, and all those who truly wish for the prosperity of Tincroft.—AMOR FRATERNUS: *Lombard-street, July* 25.

WHEAL NEPTUNE.

SIR,—Having read in your last Journal a paragraph, stating that proceedings have been commenced in Chancery against the present company working Wheal Neptune, in Cornwall, as the purser of that mine, I have to say that no such notice has been served either upon me or on the mine. With regard to holding the sett under a sort of "Lynch law," and building part of the engine and boiler-houses on land without grant or title. I beg to say we have both; and any respectable person, by calling at my residence, may examine the different leases. I am directed by Messrs. Hichen and Son, stewards of John Trevelyan, Esq., the lord of the manor, to state that he will defend any action at law brought against the Wheal Neptune adventurers. JOHN HOSKING.

East Cliff Cottage, Marazion, July 23.

THE STANAGWYN MINE.

SIR,—Under the head of "Notabilia" in your Journal of the 5th inst., it is stated that at Stanagwyn they were progressing fast in dressing the ores left by the former company. Did not your correspondent make a mistake in the word progressing?—would not the word retrograding better apply? Why was not your correspondent honest enough to state that his party had been mistaken, and that the ores they had already dressed had deceived them both in quantity and quality; and that in raising 50 tons, as they promise, only about 5 tons were yet prepared; and that, unless by a very expensive process in dressing, could not be made to produce more than about 3 per cent. of copper? Poor men of weak judgment, calling themselves mine agents and engineers, professing to know copper ore;—I pity their case.

In the "Notabilia" there was much said about the analysis. I would ask your correspondent whether, in any old good-for-nothing mine that has been stopped for a hundred years small bits of copper ore may not be found attached to stones in the attle to produce 17 per cent. for copper? Yet such a mine may not be worth one farthing, supposing the statement of the analysis to be correct.

Let "Stanagwyn," "Truronensis," or any of the gentlemen connected, remember my text of the guinea between the rocks, with the cost of three to get it out, and the chances are they will profit thereby. Surely those who have endeavoured to impeach my character, and tried to stamp wrong impressions on the minds of my employers in this matter, relative to such *valuable property being left there by me*, ought in justice to give a candid admission of their error.—J. PUCKEY: *Fowey and Par Consols Mine, July* 16.

MINING IN CARNARVONSHIRE.

SIR,—In this unfrequented and imperfectly explored part of the principality, the miner as yet has made but little progress; while the tide of speculation has been flowing so rapidly into other channels, neither the practical man or the capitalist have deemed it worth while to bestow any portion of their attention or wealth here, consequently this secluded portion of the mining field, although every way inviting to the miner, has hitherto stood almost neglected. Recent researches have proved the existence of many masterly mineral veins in the county, some of which may be seen traversing the various stratifications some miles in extent, here and there showing themselves to the surface, highly charged with metallic and other promising vein substances, on which from time to time, and in sundry places, several ineffectual trials have been made, but for want of skill and sufficient capital to develope their true resources, the principal part have been prematurely abandoned; some few are, however, still in operation, and I am informed yielding profits to the adventurers, and the time I believe is not remote when amidst these solitary hills and dales many good-paying mines will be brought to light, and many thousand tons of their now hidden treasures sent into the market.

A few mining capitalists have, I perceive, recently entered the field, and succeeded in starting some new mines into operation, and, according to my views, with sufficiently encouraging prospects to warrant anticipations of success. Amongst the number is the Ffridd Isa Copper Mine, situate about three miles to the north of Beddgelert, and 10 miles to the south-east of the town of Caernarvon. This mine, I am informed, is of recent discovery; the lode, which has been opened on in several places for nearly a mile in extent, is from 8 to 10 feet big, and exceedingly promising, yielding considerable quantities of black oxide and yellow sulphate of copper, imbedded in a metalliferous killas, and bearing in direction 20° to the north of west, and the same to the south of east, with a slight dip to the north-east. From the partial trials, already many tons of copper have been taken, and several tons sold at a good price, and more may be seen lying on the bank. The lode can be traced for some miles on its line of bearings, and about three miles to the north-west is the well known Drws-y-Coed, supposed to be on the same vein, and which for a number of years past has yielded handsome profits to the adventurers, and about a mile in the opposite direction is Braich-yr-Oen This mine, though of more recent start, is also paying profits. The situation of the mine affords every facility for working; the lode may be approached by adit to a considerable depth, and the ground inexpensive of being wrought. I offer these remarks, as they have particularly attracted my attention while making some researches in North Wales, and more especially as I believe the thing to be a good speculation, and where there is every probability, with good management, that the adventurers will get ample and speedy remuneration for the outlay.—A MINER: *Harlech, July* 16.

GENERAL CAUSES OF FAILURE IN MINING SPECULATIONS.

Confiding too much in the opinions or reports of individuals *interested* in a mine.

When examination attempted, the most effectual means not taken to arrive at a safe result.

The hope, or expectation, of a *large* profit.

The not making sufficient allowance for the *speculative* character of all mining, in which respect it occupies the apex of the speculative column, and yet, as has been observed, "fascinates more than it deters."

The not mingling with new mines some *advanced* or *dividend ones*, and, therefore having no set off against an unfortunate adventure.

Too large a share, or investment, in one speculation.

The REVERSE of these propositions is the course of action recommended to those who would wish either to recover lost capital or to realise fair profits on future operations.—SPECTATOR: *London, July* 25.

MINING DIVIDENDS AND CALLS.

SIR,—Since my letter of the 16th June, on this subject, I have been looking at the various account-day meetings held since, as recorded weekly in your City Article, and which ought to receive due notice and attention from all your readers engaged in mines, particularly those subject to the payment of calls. I see no reason whatever to alter my opinion then expressed—events since more than ever strengthen the views I entertained; and, without particularising, I now venture further to recommend call-payers generally to look for themselves at what the call-makers have been doing with the funds—whether their application is satisfactory, and the progress making equally so; in which case I would say to them—pay on, and early; but when the contrary is evident to them, they have their own minds to follow—pay, or abandon. Prior to doing the latter, they should consult some unconcerned mining agent as to the policy of it. One important point ought never to be lost sight of by the *bonâ fide* adventurer, who embarks his money cheerfully and honestly, intending to see the result of an efficient trial—that is, having paid his own call, seeing that others do so, and not quietly suffer a large portion of the shares to stand on the list of "arrears due upon calls;" for my experience told me a score years ago and beyond, that the parties in arrear are generally those who hold a large interest, originally intended for a market; and being disappointed in selling, or unwilling to do so at the price, go on as long as they are suffered, until they either have not the means of paying or want the willingness, from the reduced price the shares nominally stand quoted at upon the list. This is a bad though constant system, where it is allowed. I find, during the last two or three weeks, numerous of the account-day meetings have been adjourned until next week, "for the purpose of forfeiting all shares then in arrear of calls, or taking such steps as may be necessary."

This is a very salutary and proper step; and the earlier it is enforced, even at the penalty of suspending the mine until the parties are expelled, the better for the legitimate shareholder. No party should be allowed to remain in arrear one day upon two calls. Bi-monthly meetings enable all to see that this is carried out; and it is their own fault if neglected. I have known many mines where non-payment of calls has brought them into ligitation and ruin; and I cannot hide my fears that several of the concerns wherein the necessary calls are making for the honest and legitimate purpose of developing the mine, will suffer by the cause now mentioned; and that it may tend to deter parties willing to pay upon their shares from doing so, when they find they are paying for others also. And even if they have to forfeit a large portion, the interest they now hold may be doubled, and thereby render the payment of calls, in proportion, equally inconvenient to themselves. ARGUS (of Truro).

July 25.

WHEAL ARTHUR (CALSTOCK).

SIR,—Being somewhat largely interested in Wheal Arthur, at Calstock, and wishing for more disinterested information than the ordinary monthly reports afforded, I thought it advisable to employ a competent agent to inspect the mine, from whom the following report has been received; and, supposing that the information it contains may tend to inspire confidence in the undertaking, and prove encouraging to my fellow adventurers, I send you a copy, the insertion of which in your valuable Journal will oblige.—E. B: *July* 23.

WHEAL ARTHUR (CALSTOCK).—The sett is extensive, being nearly three-quarters of a mile in length, and about half a mile in breadth, which embraces several east and west lodes, one of which has been worked on at different points to some considerable extent. The eastern engine-shaft is sunk to the depth of 60 fathoms below the surface, or 40 fathoms under the deep adit. The western engine-shaft is sunk 80 fathoms beneath the surface, or 30 fathoms under the deep adit. This deep adit was commenced to be driven from a point near the eastern boundary, and continued west on or near the lode to within about 100 fathoms of the western boundary, where it has drained the lode to the depth of 50 fms. This lode was found to contain some rich deposits of copper ore, sales from which have realised 10,000*l.* Not any part of the working below the deep adit could be examined, as there is not any machinery yet erected to draw off the water; but from what can be seen at and above the adit I consider the indications very encouraging, and think time should not be lost in erecting efficient machinery to prove its value in depth. A 20 fathom level cross-cut has been driven north from the western shaft on a cross-course about 17 fms., where the north lode is intersected, and found to be from 4 to 5 ft. wide, going east, composed of quartz, peach, capel, mundic, and copper ore, yielding of the latter from 1 to 2 tons per fm., and presenting a very promising appearance. The lode west of the cross-course is about 3 ft. wide, very promising, but not yielding so much ore per fathom as it does east. The quantity of ore on the surface is about 16 tons, which is of good quality. A 35 fm. level cross-cut from the shaft is commenced to be driven towards the lode. According to calculation, there are about 30 fathoms to drive to intersect it, when a communication will be made on the course of the lode to the 20 fm. level; this will lay open and prove the value of the lode, and also ventilate the workings. I would recommend that this lode should be intersected in the 50 fm. level as soon as possible, either by clearing the old level driven on a cross-course, or by a cross-cut from the shaft, believing that the lode, when laid open to the 50 fm. level, will be found to yield large quantities of ore. About 25 fms. south of the lode on which the deep adit is driven, the back of a large lode is laid open, composed chiefly of gossan and quartz; so far as opened on it is of great promise. To prove its value, a cross-cut towards it is in course of driving from the deep adit, and, according to calculation, there is about 12 fms. to drive to intersect the lode, and from the fine gossan back, I fully expect it will be found productive in this level. About 30 fms. south of this another lode has been met with in costeaning, but there being no pits open, I am not able to say anything as to its size and character. Taking into consideration the congenial stratum of killas and promising character of the lodes, and the very great facilities for working them, I have every reason to believe that if an effectual trial is given a lasting and promising mine will be the result. JAMES SECCOMBE.

Menheniott, Cornwall, July 16.

THE MINERAL VEIN QUESTION.

SIR,—It would be much better for your Journal and its readers if the disputants about the mineral vein question would teach us how to treat the product of veins, rather than contend how veins were made. Being a proprietor in mines, where there are copper and lead veins mixed and interspersed with each other, I find the price of either ore is much depreciated by their admixture; and I earnestly request some *sound practical* advice how to separate them, either mechanically or chemically. The rock containing these ores is a kind of clay-slate; and there is some silver in both ores. The copper ore is sent a great distance from Ireland to Swansea, and the lead ore to the River Dee. Whether the smelters separate the metals or not, the price is small; and the admixture of lead and copper gets the blame.

Now, the interspersion of the two ores is so intimate, that mechanical means by washing cannot separate them, although the copper ore is much less heavy than the lead. Pray inform us if there is any other plan that can be adopted, without much risk of great cost or loss? Both ores are in the state of sulphurets. Could it be possible to convert these in any manner into sulphates, whereby the copper would be obtained in a soluble state, from which it could be obtained as a precipitate by means of iron? Any practical plan that your pages can suggest might be important.

Pray can you say whether a patent granted to Mr. Longmaid, 20th Oct., 1842, has been put into use, and with what success?

Similar information is also requested respecting a patent granted to John Michell, 11th April, 1843.

Likewise, the patent granted to N. Kaughton, 23d June, same year.*

Any communication which the practical readers of the *Mining Journal* can communicate, will much oblige— A PROPRIETOR OF MINING SHARES.

Dublin, July 22.

* See specifications of these patents in the *Repertory of Arts*, printed by Macintosh, Vol. II., III., and IV., 1843-4.

REPLY TO THE CONTORTION OF FACTS.

SIR,—In reply to two or three letters in your Journal of last week,* I shall only remark that it is clear to all they are from the same source as those that came out under the head of "Practical," when, in fact, there is nothing practical about them. They do not stick to one practical remark; it would not suit their purposes. It may be clearly seen that every real practical, as well as most of the theoretical writers, are against them. It is, therefore, a waste of time to notice their remarks. If any real practical miner will come forward, I should be most happy to go fairly and amicably into any mining subject; but with men deficient of practical knowledge, and who contort facts to suit their own purposes, I shall decline to go further than to caution the unwary to be on their guard against them.—N. ENNOR: *Wiveliscombe, July* 22.

* We deem it requisite to state that our correspondent is in error, as to the several letters emanating from the sources alluded to.

THE GRANITE QUESTION.

SIR,—As an old reader of your Journal, and some years ago a resident in the Cornwall mining district, I am well acquainted with Perranzabuloe, Redruth, Camborne, and other places, and have now to address you on the granite question, in consequence of Captain Miners' report of North Buller Mine, in your paper of the 12th inst, which in my mind quite confirms "Argus's" writings as to Perran St. George and the little patch of granite at Clegga Point.

"Argus" contends that none of the large produce in copper at Perran St. George comes from a granite stratum; and I still believe him to be correct on that point. He fancies that Captain Pill, Ennor, and others take the elvan courses for granite; and I concur in that opinion. Capt. Miners, when I was resident in Cornwall, belonged to the Perran St. George; since then at Carn Brea and North Buller. In his report upon the latter are these words:—"The ground in Louisa engine-shaft is still in a highly-mineralised stratum of elvan; the miners call it granite; it has every appearance of it," &c.

I have seen elvan that might frequently be taken for one species of granite; but after such authorities as Sir Henry De la Beche, Mr. Henwood, Mr. Carne, Professor Ansted, and others, I am inclined to think "Argus" right upon this point.—W. A. D.: *South Lambeth, July* 23.

REMARKS ON MINERAL VEINS.

[*Concluded from last week's Mining Journal.*]

SIR,—Mr. Coxworthy says that native copper is produced by a chemical action from a combination of air and water. Will he tell us how this happened, when we see native copper form a quarter of a mile under water, and often then under mud that is air-tight? I agree as to these solutions being matters previously formed; but, after those chemical actions take place, does it become a compound of crystallisation or conglomerated matters? We also see many different ores formed on the same beds of quartz as a base—it being generally agreed that quartz grows; and we find this ore formed on the quartz after it has grown, and we often find quartz formed a second time on those accumulations of ore, which is very strong evidence that it all grows; or they may be said to be an accumulation of matter, daily taking place from affinity—first quartz, then ore; then quartz, and often ore again; and it sometimes happens that each layer is a different ore. Most well-informed miners know that quartz has a law, and grows in a particular direction.

Mr. Coxworthy may also make known to us what are the solutions that form tin ores, or whether they are as old as time. "Practical" avoided this question; but it is what I wanted to get from those boasting theoretical writers, and to see if the ground they stand on is founded on a rock. Let the law be established as to whether ore was formed in lodes when the world was called into existence; or is it accumulating in lodes under certain circumstances up to the present time? If the former, let us have done with mine inspectors, and adopt the motto of the few—"Where it is, there it is." If the latter, we have a deal to learn.

"Practical" remarked on my saying the bottom of the mine is comparatively become the back of the lode? What can it be called otherwise? He named four very old mines that have had all the backs taken away for centuries. Should tin ore be still growing, where could it form but in the bottom of the mine, where the lode is still undisturbed? Could he expect it to form on the men's backs as they passed through old workings? He has not pointed out a single copper mine that produced no tin on the backs, and forced down quick—that is, unbottomed by tin. It is folly to attempt to follow men who avoid facts. I only make these remarks to call other's attention to it.

Turning again to my talented friend, Mr. Coxworthy, and feeling confident we shall get some useful information from him, I would next call his attention to his remarks on the cinder-like stones from Cornwall, where he says they are produced from fusion. I know those stones well; they are chiefly iron, and found in the upper part of lodes. They are a species of gossan. I have opened lodes and taken out stones as large as a bushel measure; and on breaking them they were hollow inside, and like black velvet, so tender that the surface can be blown off with a common bellows for one-eighth of an inch deep, when it becomes harder; and every layer may be seen as it has formed, and hardened as these layers are seen on quartz. In other lodes, this velvet-like appearance is on the outside of the knobs, where each layer may also be seen on breaking them. In some lodes, the middle of the knobs are quartz, spangled with lead or copper; and the outer rings, or coatings, are chiefly iron, sometimes also spangled with lead or copper; and others are a mixture of quartz and iron, with a little copper. Others are nearly all iron, with often a knob of rich lead ore from 1 to 10 lbs. in them. The law that prevails in one lode in producing these formations, does not in another. I can see nothing in either of these, when examined carefully, to cause me to conclude they were produced from great heat. Was it the case, how does Mr. Coxworthy account for every stone in one lode becoming hollow, while in another lode every stone has quartz for its centre, and other ores of some kind. These cinder-like ironstones are but seldom found to extend down in the earth. Most of them change into quartz that grows—in fact, it is their base or pedestal. I would remark that in other lodes I have found this iron and quartz, or gossan, to go down 8 or 10 fms., with no ore to be seen by the eye; when suddenly a branch of lead has come in from 6 to 12 in. wide, containing 50 ozs. of silver to the ton, and on examining the gossan above this ore, it is found to contain 100 ozs., even up to the ground we plough. Many men well know the process by heat that will evaporate lead, and cause it to fly upwards. Will Mr. Coxworthy acquaint us how this silver came uppermost; or what is Nature's process to cause it to do so? Was it carried up from the lead and silver below, or was there lead once there mixed with it; and is it dissolved and carried off, either in solution or by evaporation in the air? I would remark that this all happened above the standing level of any water in the earth. I have most times found the best crystallisations above the water. For his guide, I would further remark I saw a portion of a lode that fell off from a cliff where hundreds of tons of lead came down with it; and a large portion of the lode is still to be seen standing exposed to the sun and air, and not a particle of lead in it; but the lode was rich for lead below, where it went into the fast rock. Now, it would be very singular if all the lead fell off. There is evident proof that this portion of the lode had fallen off hundreds of years since.

Mr. Coxworthy may tell us if there might not have been hundreds of tons left standing, and all long since decomposed and gone. It is generally admitted that nothing is lost. If so, is this lead gone in solution in the earth, and is it mineralising the rock, and returning to other lodes? It would be very interesting if he would give us his opinion as to what is become of this and all the metallic substances that are carried from our smelting works and our chimneys, wear and oxidation of metals, and whether they ever returned to the lodes again; or do they fall into certain rocks from attraction or affinity, and if we are, or not, digging up some of the gold that decorated Soloman's Temple?

I would next call his attention to iron and manganese, by remarking that I have seen beds of each to the surface within 1 ft., quite 6 ft. thick; and before the lode got 6 ft. in the fast rock, there were not 6 in. of ore, and never opened afterwards I have often seen lead, antimony, and tin in the same way; but not to such thickness. How does Mr. Coxworthy account for this? It cannot be said to have been the filling of a crack, as it is above the fast rock, where no crack could remain open, nor water ever flow through it, but from rain. What is more singular, the heaviest and richest ores are those formed in this way. Turning to his remarks on metals being in combination with bases, and not with acids, I shall touch but lightly. It is beyond my comprehension, and will leave it for those to answer who have trodden the practical path of chemistry through life, hoping they will lay down Nature's laws correctly for our guidance; but when we refer to writings of chemists on the analisation of the earth's crust, they tell us that everything is more or less combined with it; and I have been led to believe that all acids, although not generally found combining with metals, were active agents, and instrumental in producing the chemical action that caused all ores to combine in the state we find them. His remarks on Nature having no patchwork, rather startled me for the moment. Hitherto I had thought it was herein she had so much excelled. When I cast a look into the window of a mineralogist, and saw Nature's stones of many substances and colours, and again at the mixtures of lias layers, and every other layer of rock—and, in fact, all the substances of the earth, and the mixture of vegetation and varigated flowers, not omitting all animal creation—I could compare it to nothing but a garment of patchwork, showing us specimens of her produce—containing every substance, varigated with every colour, and all patched up in the earth—conglomerated masses. Be this as it may, I should feel great interest in being favoured with Mr. Coxworthy's valuable opinion fully on those subjects; and any further explanation that I could render him from practical observation, I shall be most happy to give for his guidance. N. ENNOR.

Wiveliscombe, July 16.

THE MINERAL VEIN QUESTION.

SIR,—I fully agree with your correspondents, that in discussions upon scientific subjects it is most desirable to confine ourselves strictly to the objects discussed; but when a man puts himself before the world as possessing superior talents and ability, he must expect that his pretensions will be scrutinised, and his qualifications tested. Although there may be little differences in opinion amongst practical miners, they will, without a dissentient voice, say they would rather form their opinion from the appearance of the lodes themselves than from any circumstances by which they may happen to be surrounded. A pretty correct judgment may be formed of the nature, properties, and probable value of copper lodes, especially from their general appearances—namely, from their gossans at or near the surface, usually the oxide of iron and silica in combination; from the silicates, iron pyrites, fluates of lime, chlorites, &c., at deeper levels—either in immediate contact with the metalliferous ores or not. Of course, much of the intrinsic value of lodes would depend on their general size; but, as far as my experience has gone, no rule could be deduced from the dip or declination of them. I have seen very rich courses of ore at an angle of 45°, and others nearly vertical. The rich course of ore, worth from 100*l.* to 120*l.* per fm. at present in the 140 fm. level at North Roskear, is embedded in an admantine rock—some specimens of which, as proof of the absurdity of Mr. Ennor's mineralising theory, I purpose sending you, for the information of the curious in such matters, and from which you will readily infer that there is little chance of the talented agents of that mine coinciding with him. Again, the rich mine of Penstruthal was discovered from the appearance of the lode at the surface. At some period, beyond the memory of man, a pit had been sunk upon an exceedingly hard and unpropitious tin capel (compact black quartz), in which there was not the slightest pretension for saying there was anything possessing Mr. Ennor's mineralising qualities; yet by the side of it stood a fine course of ore, literally open to the day—many tons of which were raised, even without the use of a candle: in short, the ore was so near the surface that it could not well be affected by the surrounding rock. It is from these facts and various others—the direct result of practical experience—that I take leave to doubt his superior erudition and penetration as to "Nature's Laws." I ask, whence is his learning? He has been continually trumpetting forth his fame to the public as a man of wonderful talent and unlimited practice, either by himself or the "Cornishman," in Liverpool; and he defies the world to contradict him.—PRACTICAL MINER: *July* 22.

[Our correspondent will observe that we have taken some liberty with his communication, which has been done from the absolute necessity that has arisen for weeding our correspondence of those personal remarks, attacks, and retorts which have, during this discussion, crept into our columns. Real practical information and discussion shall at all times meet attention, as tending to convey and elicit further useful knowledge; but crude theories and objectionable personalities must be avoided. Some further remarks on this subject will be found in our leading columns.]

ON MINING DISTRICTS—WHEAL HAMLYN.

SIR,—Seeing of late a controversy in your Journal between two gentlemen, respecting apparently some misunderstanding about a mine known as Wheal Hamlyn, with which I would not interfere, but merely remark that in my way, some little time since, from Okehampton to Launceston, my attention was called to a rich copper mine, recently discovered in a lime quarry near by. My curiosity led me to go into it, to see this wonderful discovery; and, after minutely examining it, I have no hesitation in designating it to be as great a farce as was ever brought before the public; and on this assertion I am ready to stake all my mining knowledge, and would say by this, as I have already said of the iron lode on Exmoor, they are not copper districts, and shall quietly wait the result; and, when they find remunerating copper mines, I am ready to quit the field. These gentlemen may tell me whether Wheal Hamlyn is not similarly situated in a lime quarry somewhere in the same district, and whether it may be worth while to quarrel about it?—N. ENNOR: *Wiveliscombe, July 22.*

MINING IN WALES.

SIR,—Having just made a journey through a good portion of the lead mining district of South Wales, I take the liberty of forwarding a few observations upon the mines. I first went through the Montgomeryshire mines: I found the Dylife, consisting of Llecweddhen, Esgairgaled, and the other mines belonging to Messrs. Williams and Pugh, stocking with machinery of a gigantic character. There were in course of erection water-wheels of 63 and 40 feet in diameter, while arrangements were making for extensive water-courses and reservoirs, and I found the underground department in a state to warrant the outlay of this heavy capital. I also visited Dyfngwm and Rhoswydol Mines. At Dyfngwm I saw some beautiful specimens of lead drawing from the bottom, or 42 fm. level, and I saw good courses of ore in the engine-shaft and the western winze, from which I conclude, with a little patience and outlay, this will become a paying investment. At Rhoswydol, the next to the lowest level in the mine being an adit, called Davis's level, was in a very fine lode, from 3 to 4 ft. wide, carrying a good body of ore with it, and is approaching ground which I hold an opinion will be very favourable to a good yield of lead. It is to be regretted that the royalty in this part of the country is not so liberal as it is in Cardiganshire, where Mr. Loveden and others have set an example in reducing the royalty that may be followed with great advantage by the landlords of Montgomeryshire, and other parts of Wales; but the spirit of liberality which is sown in Cardiganshire will, I have no doubt, spread into the surrounding counties. It ought to be circulated, and generally made known, that the extensive old mines of Daren and Allt-y-Crib are now held on dues of 1-14th; whereas it has been frequently asserted that the landlords of that county are very oppressive in their demands upon the tenants. But to return. I then visited the silver-lead district of Cardiganshire. Amongst these mines I found generally elements of a less speculative and more certain character than in many other mines I have inspected. I found the majority of the smaller mines there paying their way and clearing profits, although some of them—such as Bronfloyd and Cae-Gynon—had only been opened a few months. I would suggest, with great deference to you, to place the mines making returns next to those making dividends upon your Share-List. It would greatly assist the investor of capital in determining his selection of property for investment, and place those mines high upon the schedule of mines, as they deserve to be. It would be tedious to give a lengthened description of all the mines I visited in the silver slate. I then proceeded more to the south side of the slate, and passed through the celebrated Lisburne and Cwmystwith Mines, which are in high produce and good profits. I found in this district steps were taken for the opening of the famous Old Esgair-y-Mwyn Mine—of which I went over the surface, and saw some fine specimens of lead ore, mixed with the waste—in fact, it is altogether the richest work I ever met with on an old mine, and tells tales of former riches of the mine. Operations are, I understand, now in progress for taking the water out from this great lode, or rather the excavated part of it, where I undertake to prognosticate that such bodies of ore will be found as are seldom met with even in the Welsh lead mines. From this part of Wales I visited the Llan-Gynon district, 12 miles from Bala. I saw there the sister mine of Esgair-y-Mwyn, which, for 20 years successively yielded to the Powis family the great profit of 40,000*l.* per annum. I confess I should have been wrong in my judgment if I had been consulted about this mine before it was opened; but facts cannot be gainsaid. The lode lies under a thick stratum of roofing slate—the lower portion of it adjoining. The hanging wall of the lode is black and decomposed. The vein itself is composed of lead and a hard flinty spar, supported on masses of porphyry. I visited some other little mines in this neighbourhood—all of them containing lead, and marked by similar characteristics; and, from the analogy of this district, I should say that they would make good bodies of ore. I afterwards went through Llanrwst, having gone through Coed Mawr Pool and other mines. I was surprised to see the great extent to which the mountain lying between Llanrwst and Bettws-y-Coed was mineralised; and I have no doubt that, in the course of time, a very good district of mines will be found in this slate, as it in my opinion contains all the requisites of good mining ground.

John street, Adelphi, July 25. A MINER.

MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR CORRESPONDENCE.]

EAST PERRAN ST. GEORGE.—Three agents have reported on this sett, and the lode (which is said to contain the finest gossan in the county) is parallel with the large one in Perran St. George.

YEOLAND CONSOLS.—We are progressing with our works very satisfactorily; the engine-house is up, and the engine expected very shortly. We have a good lode in the shaft below the 33. The shaft on Roborough Down has been cleared up to the adit; all the lode has been removed several feet below the adit, but we have reached it under the old workings, and find it very large, carrying tin throughout, and presenting a very satisfactory appearance.

WHEAL GATE-POST.—The operations here, although on a limited scale, consequent on the short time which has elapsed since the workings commenced, have been this week attended with increased success, some blocks of yellow ore, rich in quality, having been raised from the shaft now in course of sinking; this shaft is only 3½ fms. deep, where the lode is found to be about 6 ft. big, and is about a quarter of a mile west of the shaft first sunk, but which latter has been for a time suspended, on account of damage to the surface crops. An adit is about being driven to take the lode, but at too shallow a depth to be effective beyond proving its nature at some 2 or 3 fathoms below the present bottom of the shaft; however, the work is comparatively insignificant in cost, as it will be accomplished in two or three weeks from the present time, the further sinking of the shaft being impeded by the coming water. There are two or three cross-courses in the vicinity, which are here considered kindly indications; the workings, however, are not sufficiently extended, or the ground explored, to warrant any opinion or report beyond the actual results, which, as before observed, are of good promise.

WICKLOW COPPER MINE COMPANY.—The proprietors, at their half-yearly meeting, on Thursday, presented Edward Barnes, Esq., M.R.I.A., their managing director, with a splendid tea service and salver, the beautiful workmanship of Mr. Bennet, of Grafton-street, on which the following inscription was engraved.

This Salver,
with the accompanying Tea Service,
was presented to
EDWARD BARNES, Esq.
by the Proprietors of the Wicklow Copper Mine Company,
in testimony of their appreciation of his exertions as
Managing Director,
in forwarding the Prosperity of the Company.

We regret to learn of the sudden death, at Buckfastleigh, of Capt. H. Choake, at the age of 59 years. Capt. Choake had been mining agent in the county for upwards of 17 years, and his death is deeply lamented by his family and all who knew him.

CARDIGANSHIRE MINING ASSOCIATION.—We copy the following from the *North Wales Chronicle* of July 17:—"A deputation, consisting of three of the committee of management of this association, visited Esgair-y-Mwyn Lead Mine, in the lordship of Meveneth, during the past week, with a view of commencing immediate operations. The prospects are considered exceedingly encouraging. This mine is known to have been the richest in the principality but owing to the involved state of the title, and the almost prohibitory royalty of 5*l.* per ton having been exacted by the Crown, the works have been for some time suspended. These obstructions having been removed, the mine and extensive plant have been purchased by this company. The requisite capital is being raised in shares of 2*l.* each, without further call, and the affairs of the company being conducted on the Cost-book Principle, the liability of the shareholders is limited to the amount of their respective shares. The undertaking is considered by some eminent surveyors who have inspected and reported on the mine as one of much promise. Remunerative returns are almost immediately expected, as the machinery is reported to be in excellent condition."

RAILWAY ECONOMY.—Mr. Thomas Allsop, in his circular, just issued, says—"Experience throws daily a more and more profitable light on the novel science of railway economy, and there is no doubt, that mile for mile, there is much more work done for the same expenditure than five, or even three years ago. This is illustrated in a very remarkable manner by the fact mentioned lately in the *Times* newspaper, that a ton of coals can now be carried 100 miles by railway with profit for 1s., whereas at the period of passing the Bill for the Great Northern line, it was a matter of grave doubt whether 1d. per mile would be remunerative. Neither can the limit of economy in passenger traffic be considered as nearly attained, when it is understood that parties of the highest respectability are ready to contract for the Birmingham traffic at less than 7*l.* per train, all expenses included."

Mining Correspondence.

BRITISH MINES.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—There is no change to notice in the lode in Field's engine-shaft, sinking under the 80 fm. level, since the last report. The lode in the 80 east is 6 ft. wide; 3½ ft. of the north part is worth for copper ore 60*l.* per fm. The lode in No. 3 winze, sinking under the 70 fm. level, east of the engine-shaft, is worth for copper ore 100*l.* per fm. The 70 fm. level, at Wyld's shaft, looks well. The ground sinking under the 70 is rather hard. No change to notice in any other tutwork operations. Our copper ore sampling to-morrow (July 22) will be about the same quantity as the last.

APPLEDORE.—On visiting this mine to-day (July 23), I find the engine-shaft sunk 13 fms. The ground is still very favourable; the present price for sinking is 7*l.* 7s. per fm. The whim is erected, and the shaft cased to within 2 fms. of the bottom. The engine-house is nearly up; it would have been quite so by this time but for the heavy rains we have had here, which has delayed the work. The smiths' shop is complete, and the men at work. I have no doubt of getting down 20 fms. by the time the engine is put to work.

BARGALLY.—We are driving the shallow adit up to the shaft at a very slow rate; the ground is very hard, and requires much powder. We have now fixed on putting down a new shaft near the cross-cut, where we proved the lode to be very promising, and bearing ore to the surface. We intend to commence to sink the shaft next week, and will endeavour to get it down 10 fms. as fast as possible.

BAT HOLES.—The engine-shaft is sunk 4 fms. 5 ft. below the 48—ground still favourable for sinking and water easy. The Wood lode, in the 48 north, is 18 in. wide, producing good stones of lead ore; south, it is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar and lead ore, worth 10 cwts. per fm. The tribute pitch in California level is turning out well; the men have driven 5 fms. on its course, and we expect they will get about 7 tons of lead ore this month; there is every indication of its being a good discovery, as it is entering virgin ground, and will intersect other lodes—viz.: Barrat's lode (in a few fms. driving), Quarry vein, Horse vein, and other branches entering into the hill in an oblique direction towards the lode. The boiler and some other parts of the winding-engine have arrived on the mine, and the masons will commence the building to-morrow; we expect in five weeks the engine will be ready for starting.

BEDFORD UNITED.—The 115 east remains unaltered: in this level, east of Andrew's winze, the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding about 2 tons of ore per fm.—we are near the cross-course; west, no lode taken down. In the 103 east it is worth 5 tons of ore per fm. We continue to sink by the side of the lode in Rundle's winze in the 90. Mollard's winze in the 80 is holed to the rise in the 90. In the 47, east and west, no change to notice.

BESORE.—This mine is situate in the parish of Kea, Cornwall—the owner is the Honourable the Earl of Falmouth. The sett was formerly worked for tin, which was raised in great abundance, without the aid of machinery. All who have visited the spot have been struck with the appearances of the large and extensive excavations formerly made herein from the adit level to the surface. The excavations extend in length to upwards of 200 fms., and in width from 7 to 12 fms. It is a well-known fact that nearly all the ground in question within the length and breadth above described contained tin ore, and that the same was never tried below the level of the valley. A few years since a company of adventurers went further east down the valley to bring up a new adit level, for the purpose of intersecting the lode of tin under the former workings. During such driving they intersected a good lead lode, which proved to be very productive, and in driving further they intersected another lead lode, which was found likewise productive for lead and silver. These two lodes were not tried below the level, but the result of the working was the return of several hundreds of pounds worth of ore. During this period the shares rose to a very high pitch, and in consequence of the shares getting among jobbing parties the prosecution of the mine was injured, and the working shareholders were impeded from driving towards the main object—to wit, the tin workings; but such working lead to the discovery of the lodes referred to, and the driving of 220 fms. of ground towards the tin. About 12 months since several of the former shareholders again resumed the levels, and have continued to do so up to the present period in a fair, good, and economical manner. A shaft has been sunk on the top of the hill, and a level has been continued from this shaft about 40 fms. on the course of the east and west lode. The ground has been found to be free throughout the driving, averaging about 3*l.* 15s. per fm. The end is now about 37 fms. from the main object, the tin workings, and the level westward is being driven during the 24 hours of each day. The present company have sold more lead, and raised a considerable quantity of mundic. When the end reaches the old tin workings it is expected that the level will be 7 fms. under the former workings. The mine is at present in 100 shares, and it is believed that the present shareholders will realise the expectations they have in view.

BODMIN MOOR CONSOLS.—We are now down with our engine-shaft 22 fms; the lode seems to have come further out in the shaft than what it was, but it is now making nearly downright again; I do not see any tin in it as yet, though it has a very promising appearance of mineral; the given price for sinking the shaft is 5*l.* per fm. The cross-cut is still hard and troublesome; we have a great deal of water coming out of the end, and I believe it is draining the higher shaft where we raised the tin, as I find the water in it going back: we shall come in by this cross-cut 10 fms. under where we got our last return of tin from, where I am in hopes we shall find an improvement in the lode, and have good backs to stope away, so as to make regular returns.

BODMIN WHEAL MARY.—In the 20 fm. level east, on No. 3 lode, the lode is 16 in wide, with small branches of yellow copper ore. No. 6 lode, driving east, is intersected by a cross-course, which has, as expected, hove the lode north. No. 1 lode, in the 10 fm. level, is producing some stones of ore, lode large; we have 4 fms. more to drive on this lode before we are under where we raised the ore below the adit; the stopes on this lode are producing fair ore, which we shall commence dressing to-morrow (July 26). The shaft will be down to the 30 fm. level in a few days, the ground still continues of the same favourable nature.

BRYN-ARIAN.—The lode in the 20 fm. level, west from the engine-shaft, is 7 ft. wide, and although coarse in quality we save the whole for dressing, as it is mixed with ore throughout. The lode in the 20 fm. level, west from the winze, is 5 ft. wide, yielding 15 cwts. of ore per fathom. The stopes in the back of this level are yielding 15 cwts. of ore per fathom. The stopes in the back of the 10 fathom level are averaging 8 cwts. of ore per fm. The 20 fm. level is now extended 7 fms. south of Hallett's shaft, on a lode about 4 ft. wide, 1 ft. of which is a tolerable good mixture of ore; the same level is extended north from the shaft about 6 fms. in a lode 5 ft. wide, and for the last 3 fms. in driving as been yielding about 5 cwts. of ore per fm., but to-day (July 22) it is looking better than we have ever seen it before in this level; it is remarkably wet, as we are now draining the old men's workings from above.

BRYNTAIL.—The 15 fm. level east is still opening orey ground: 10 fms. behind the end we are cutting down the sides of the lode, which is yielding a fair quantity of ore, but as yet cannot put a fair value on it, not being through the lode. The stope 20 fms. west of the end will yield 2½ tons per fm. The stope 30 fms. west of the end will yield 2 tons per fm. The stope in the 10 fm. level, east of Owen's winze, will yield 1½ ton per fm. In the cross-cut, driving south-east of Owen's winze, we expect to come into the run of orey ground shortly. In driving south through the lode, in No. 2 cross-cut, we have gone through a great quantity of orey ground, and shall be in course for stoping in another month, which will enable us to increase our returns considerably. In No. 1 cross-cut we are without alteration. In Hill's stope, 15 fms. above the adit level, and 50 fms. east of the end in the 15 fm. level, we have began to drive east, which will produce 2½ tons per fm.

BUTTERDON.—The engine shaft is down 9½ fms. under the 30 fm. level; and, if all goes well, we expect it will be down deep enough, and the cross-cut commenced towards the lode in the 40, by the beginning of another week. Both ends are much as last reported.

CARADON WOOD.—In reporting progress, permit me to inform you that the engine-shaft is sunk about 9 fms., but in consequence of the water being quick we are obliged to cease sinking until we have erected the whim, which is being done with all possible speed, and will be completed by the end of next week. We have completed 192 fms. of leat, and are now cutting ground for the wheel-pit, also a new road from the shaft to the wheel, &c. The smith's shop is completed, and the smith working; the counting house, and other work, progressing favourably. In reply to your two questions relative to the amount of capital required to bring the mine into a paying state, I beg to say that although it were impossible to give a correct estimate necessary for such a purpose, yet by calculating on the amount of cost necessary to the performance of a certain amount of work, from which profitable results may be expected, that in such a case there is a strong probability of forming a correct estimate—viz.: to sink the engine-shaft 30 fms. below the adit, timber, and pitwork for the same, 1200*l.*; driving cross-cuts to intersect the lodes at that level, 200*l.*; driving 100 fms. on the lodes, 6 0*l.*=2000*l.* By this estimate you will see that a large amount of work can be done in this mine for a comparatively small amount of capital; and, judging from the appearances of the three lodes, I have no doubt of their being found productive at the depth referred to in the estimate. I have not calculated the cost of wheel, flat-rods, &c., as I do not know the nature and amount of your contract with the founders.—ROBERT DUNSTAN: *July* 17.

P.S.—The contract for the making and erecting of water-wheel, including castings, is 188*l.* 17s., and with flat-rods make the total additional amount of about 500*l.*

CARTHEW CONSOLS.—Nothing of importance has been done in the 95 fathom level end north since last report, the men having been engaged in cutting a plat south of the shaft, and in casing and dividing down the shaft from the 85 to this level; in cutting the plat we have opened about 10 feet on the lode, where we find it of a very promising character, producing very fine stones of copper. In the north end, 85 fathom level, we have yet a very good lode in lead; it is about 2 ft. wide, all of which is very good work. We expect the 75 fm. level end south will be holed to the middle shaft in the whole of next week; the lode in this end at present does not produce as much ore as it has of late. The lode in the south end, 65 fm. level, is showing very well; it is about 1½ ft. wide, good work throughout, and presents very good indications of a further improvement very shortly. We have commenced a rise in the back of this level, just behind the end, wherein we have the lode very good for about 18 inches wide. The tribute pitches have a tolerably good appearance, two in particular which we have lately set south of the middle shaft, in the 48 fm. level.

CARVANNALL.—The shaft is down 10½ fms. below the 46 fm. level, and we intend to commence driving west in order to come under the orey ground laid open in the above level. The winze is down 3 fms. below the level, and the lode is 4 ft. wide, composed of mundic, prian, and stones of black ore. We have about 30 tons of ore at surface, and expect to raise the like quantity by this day week. In the 46 and 36 ends the lodes are large, and look well; it appears from driving that in the former the ore has a western dip.

CEFN BRUNO.—The lode in the 24 fm. level is much the same as last reported, producing about 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. The water here is now too much for the small hand-pumps, and the lifts of pumps are being put into the shafts attached to a water-wheel, which will soon go to work. The lode in the adit east is 6 feet wide, producing good stones of ore. In the adit west the lode is much improved, being now 3 feet wide, producing rather more than 1 ton of ore per fm. The lode in the shaft sinking from surface is 2 feet wide, spotted with ore. The lode is not yet cut in the deep adit, but a great quantity of water is coming out of the end.

DEVON AND COURTENAY.—Since my last report, we have completed the communication between the 30 and 40 and the 40 and 60 fm. levels; and the 60 end men have again commenced driving west: we have not got the lode yet. I have put the winzemen to stope the back of the 60 fm. level, at 7*l.* per fm. The eastern stope will turn out about 3 tons of ore per fm., and the western about 4 tons. The engine-shaft is not so favourable for sinking, still the men are getting on well, and as fast as possible. Carthew's shaft is now sinking under the adit level, and ground moderate. The axle of the wheel will be on the ground this day (22d inst.) We are pushing everything on as fast as possible, and I am glad to say everything is going on well.

DEVON CONSOLS NORTH.—Morris's shaft, on the north lode, is now 12 fms. deep, and the ground still more favourable for sinking, the lode being composed of large stones of arsenic, mundic, prian, spar, and gossan, altogether a most kindly lode. The adit level to communicate with Morris's shaft has been driven east on the same lode about 40 fathoms, the lode quite as favourable as last week, and the ground getting harder for driving. We have nine men at work in Morris's shaft, making time good by night as well as by day, so that we may communicate in all speed with the adit level. We have also four men driving east in the adit, but the air being very dead we can place no more at this point.

EAST BALLESWIDDEN.—Since our last meeting we have completed the dams, and have been sinking the engine-shaft under the adit level on the Rose lode; this shaft is now nearly 10 fms. deep, very kindly for tin, lode 12 inches wide, all saving work for the stamps, some parts rich; we give the miners 8*l.* 10s. per fathom for sinking it 13 fathoms long and 5 feet wide. I expect to drive the 10 fathom level on this lode this month, in tin ground; 25 fms. west of this shaft is the flat lode, which crosses the R lode. On this flat lode we are sinking another engine shaft, 10 ft. long by 4 ft. wide, in tin ground. This shaft is now down to the adit level, 16 fms. from surface. We are now cutting plat, and shall sink this shaft under the adit in tin ground; 20 fms. west from this shaft we have cleared up and sunk to the adit another shaft on this lode, and extended the adit level 4 fms. west in a very promising tin lode, 12 inches wide. In this shaft we have just cut another lode, running parallel with the Rose lode, only 20 fathoms west. This lode is 8 in. wide, and rich for tin of the very best quality; we have not yet extended on this lode, but I consider it to be a rich tin one. It will take four months to get this mine into good working order, and our stamps to work, so as to get tin for the smelting-house every month. I should say the cost would be about 100*l.* per month, besides the stamps' bills. We have now on surface 50*l.* worth of tin, and I expect to raise 100*l.* worth more in the next two months; after that time, I hope to raise much more. This mine is now looking well for the adventurers.

EAST BIRCH TOR.—The lode in the adit level, driving east, is greatly improved since my last report, and the backs are also producing a moderate quantity of stamps' work. Our tribute pitches are without alteration.

EAST CROWNDALE.—The 58 end east, on north lode, has improved since my last; the leader is from 8 to 10 in. wide, good saving work. In the 58 west the lode is 20 in. wide, producing a little copper. We have let the winze in the bottom of the 47 to sink to six men, they will commence on Monday morning (21st inst.) In the 58, on south lode, the men have been driving by the side; the lode will be taken down next week, when you shall hear the results.

EAST SHARP TOR.—We have intersected two branches of elvan, 4 in. wide, since my last, running parallel with the lode, which, in my opinion, is a favourable feature; the lode continues its regular course, with a good north wall, the present price for sinking is 14*l.* per fm., month's stent, set to eight men, on the 21st inst.

EAST WHEAL LEISURE.—Jewell's engine-shaft is down 8 fms. below the 27, and will be completed to a 37 fm. level by the end of the month. The lode in the 27 east is very promising; the part driving on is 5 feet wide, composed of soft spar, bespangled with copper ore: the men are put to drive into the north part to ascertain its size and quality; the 27 west is producing good stones of ore. The lode in Morison's shaft is 3 feet wide, composed of spar and good stones of grey and yellow ore, and very promising. The 17 fm. level, east of Taylor's shaft, is yielding good stones of ore. The 10, west on Taylor's lode, is in a fine looking lode, 5 feet wide, turning out 3 to 3½ tons of good ore per fm.; the 10 east is spotted with ore and white lead. The setting paper states 60 tons as the estimated return of ore for the present month.

EAST WHEAL RASHLEIGH.—In continuing up the adit we find the lode has taken a different bearing, caused no doubt by the intersection of other lodes which we have cut through, containing fine gossans. We have been sinking and working on Daw's lode; it is 4 ft. wide, with a strong gossan, and will no doubt prove a productive lode in sinking. Our timber has arrived, and everything progressing favourably.

EAST WHEAL REETH.—The engine is at work and doing well. We have set all the tutwork bargains, carriage of materials, whim drawing, &c.; and trust the work will go off cheap. We are now in a position to prosecute the mine with vigour, and I hope prosperously.

ESGAIR LLEE.—In my last report I informed you we had suspended the driving of the deep adit east on the caunter lode, and put the men to drive south. The cross-cut is extended 10 ft., and has intersected several branches containing a little ore, and we still think the main part of the lode is further south. The lode in the winze is looking quite as well as in my last, with its underlay about 4 feet in a fm., and, without a great change in its underlay, will come down south of the deep adit—this we expect to prove during the present week. The lode in the stopes in the back of the deep adit, east of Queen's winze, is hove south about 6 ft., and the men have been engaged in cutting through the same. The stopes in the back of the 12 fm. level, west of Morgan's winze, is suspended, being worked up to the gossan, and will not pay for stoping. The other two stopes are much the same as when last reported, yielding on an average about 6 or 8 cwts. of ore per fm. As soon as we communicate the winze below the 12 to the deep adit we shall be able to increase our raisings. The smith will finish the ironwork for the flat-rods, &c., some day this week.

GALLT-Y-MAEN (SILVER-LEAD).—Capt. Champion reports that "he has discovered two lodes—one a copper lode of 12 in., and the other a lead lode of 18 in. wide, both indicating great richness of metal." He proceeds—"I unhesitatingly believe that the adventurers will be well remunerated for their outlay."

GREAT WHEAL BADDERN.—The 51, east of Tweedale's, has shown some improvement, but the ground continues harder than usual; the stopes still productive, and turning out satisfactorily. The 40 is considerably improved, and is more favourable for driving; the stopes east and west of Buckley's still good, and ground congenial. The 30 stopes are looking better than for sometime past. The 20, east of Burgan's, is exceedingly kindly and highly productive; the stopes in this level, east and west, are yielding rich lead, and promise well. The cross-cut in this level, to cut the new lode, presents favourable indications, and which we push with all speed. In the adit, lode small and still poor. We have set two new bargains, one to rise in the back of the 40 on the lead lode, and as high as the 30—another from the 20 to adit. Our tribute pitches are poor at present; however, taking the mine altogether, we are justified in saying our prospects are very encouraging. We sample again to-morrow about 50 tons of lead ore. The dressing and surface operations are retarded by a heavy day's rain.

GOGINAN.—The lode in Taylor's shaft, below the 130 fm. level, is 10 feet wide, with good stones of ore; the 130 west, small branches of ore. The stopes over the 120, 1 ton of ore per fm.; the 120 west, small branches of ore; stopes over this and the 110 yielding 15 cwts. of ore per fm. The 80 west is very promising, with good stones of ore. Stopes over the 40 and 50 east are yielding 18 cwts. per fathom. The lode in the boundary shaft is 16 ft. wide, very promising, with good stones of ore. In Level Newydd five pitches are set over the 60 and 70 fm. levels, the lode producing about half a ton of ore per fathom.

HOLMBUSH.—The ground in Hitchin's engine-shaft, sinking below the 132 fm. level, is still favourable. The lode in the stopes in the back of the 132 will produce 2 tons of copper ore per fm; the lode in the stopes in the bottom of the same level (near the cross-course) will produce 2 tons of ore per fm.; the lode in the 132 fm. level south is 3 feet wide, composed of quartz, prian, and stones of lead; the lode in the 132, west of the diagonal shaft (on the north part), is 20 in. wide, producing 2 tons of ore per fm.; the lode in the rise over this level is 18 inches wide, composed of mundic, spar, and stones of ore—opening tribute ground. The winze sinking below the 120, on this part, is of the same character: we expect to make a communication here shortly; the flap-jack lode, in the 120 fm. level, east of the great cross-course, is 3 feet wide, composed of spar, blende, mundic, and stones of ore. The lode in the 110, east of the same cross-course, will produce 2 tons of ore per fathom. The lode in the 100 east is 20 in. wide, producing 1½ ton of ore per fm.; the lode in the 100, west of Wall's, is 4 feet wide, producing stones of ore, and looking much kindlier than it has for some time past. The ground in Wall's engine-shaft, sinking below the 100, is, on the whole, favourable.

KESWICK.—At the Brandley Mine, in the 20 fm. level north, the ore is at present variable, worth about 5 cwts. per fm. No. 1 stope, in this level, is worth 7 cwts., and No. 2 stope 10 cwts. per fm. The 20 fm. level south is looking much better than it has done during the week, worth 5 cwts. per fathom. The salt sump is yielding, on an average, 1 ton of ore per fathom. At Thornthwaite the bottom level is worth 8 cwts. per fathom. The engine-shaft is being sunk by six men, and will, it is expected, be down to the 37 fm. level in a day or two.

KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.—The lode in the 74, west of Stewart's, is 2½ feet wide, of rather an unkindly appearance. East of Gilpin's the lode is 3 ft. wide, with good stones of ore, and improved in appearance. The 74 west is large, with occasional spots of ore. In the 62 west the lode is 5 ft. wide, yielding 8 cwts. of lead per fm. In the 50 west it is 4 ft. wide, yielding 8 cwts. per fm. In the 40 west it is 3 ft. wide, with a small branch of ore on the north wall.

LYDFORD CONSOLS.—At Wheal Mary, the lode in the adit level, south of the gossan shaft, is composed of quartz, capel, and flookan—a kindly lode. We have cut Fanny lode about 230 fms. west of Mary lode, and have opened upon it some 100 fms., throughout which length it will average 10 ft. wide, composed of gossan, quartz, prian, and flookan—a very kindly lode; it traverses the sett some 500 or 600 fms. in length, and much enhances the value of this part of the property. At Wheal Adventure, the lode in the adit south is composed of flookan and mundic, presenting a more kindly appearance, and letting out a good deal of water; I think we are near an east and west lode. Our wheel-pit is progressing fast; we shall, however, be obliged to wall up one of the sides, which will take a week. We work night and day, and hope to be ready by the time appointed. Other works are progressing satisfactorily.

MARKE VALLEY.—In the 80 fm. level west the lode is somewhat disordered by elvan; driving east in this level the lode continues large, and is composed chiefly of capel, with a little mundic and copper ore. Driving east in the 65 fm. level the lode is 10 feet wide, and yields 4 tons of copper ore per fm.; the winze in this level is on a lode producing 7 tons per fm.; No. 1 stope, in the same level, is yielding 12 tons of ore per fm.; No. 2, 8 tons. In the midway level, driving east, the lode is 12 feet wide, and yields about 12 tons of ore per fm.; the lode in the stope in the bottom of this level produces 5 tons of copper ore per fm.; the stope in the back of this level gives 9 tons per fm. The lode in the 50 fm. level, driving east, is chiefly capel, with an intermixture of copper ore—some of it saving work.

MERLLYN.—The lode in the whim-shaft, sinking below the 26 fm. level, is not so good as when last reported—worth about 12*l.* per fm. The lode in the winze, east of whim-shaft, is at present poor, although the ground looks promising; an improvement may be expected here shortly. The lode in the 26 fm. level, west of whim-shaft, is improved, now worth 20*l.* per fm. The 16, west of whim-shaft, is intersected by another cross-course, which has dislocated the lode—much the same as in the level above: we are now driving to intersect it; the 16 fathom level, west of engine-shaft, is worth 20*l.* per fm. The 15 yard level, west of engine-shaft, is looking more promising than when last reported—now worth 20*l.* per fathom.

NORTH BASSET.—In the 82 fm. level we are driving south through the lode; we have driven 4 ft., and no south wall as yet, with an immense stream of water issuing from the end. In the winze sinking under the 72 fm. level the lode is 5 ft. wide, a solid course of yellow ore. The lode in the 72 is improving daily. The lode in the 62 is 18 in. wide, a beautiful lode. At our last setting we set 22 pitches to 50 tributers, varying from 2s. to 10s in 1*l.*, all of which are looking well. The new shaft is down to the 82 fm. level, and we shall soon begin to drive east and west. The lode in the new shaft is 4 ft. wide, a good course of yellow ore.

NORTH WHEAL ROBERT.—Our adit level is driven 3½ fms., lode much as last reported. We set on Friday 7 fms., at 3*l.* 10s. per fm.; also all the stuff to wheel and draw with tackle, at 25s. per fm. Murchison's engine-shaft is set to six men and three labourers, at 11*l.* per fm.; also the whim-drawing for three months, at 8*l.* 8s. per month. We have set to drive on the cross-course to cut the north or caunter lode, as nothing has yet been done to develope that lode—set 2 fms., at 40s. per fm., to two men. Our machinery is going on excellently well, and not the least impediment has occurred since the engine went to work.

PENHANGER.—We have driven on the course of the lode far enough to ascertain its bearing, and I expect we shall at once commence the engine-shaft.

PENZANCE CONSOLS.—Since my last we have commenced driving an end on a lode which has intersected another lode running parallel with our great lode, about 15 fathoms south of it; it is 6 in. wide, and very kindly for tin. We have a pare of men working in the stopes on this new lode, and they will raise a quantity of tin this month. I never saw richer quality tinstuff in the stopes than at present; two men broke here on tribute last month 34 sacks of 14 gallons each, worth upwards of 40*l.*; the ground is cheap for working, and I believe will be found very productive as we get deeper.

PRAED CONSOLS.—In the course of the past week, we have cleared in the level on the north lode about 40 fms.; and a more promising lode I have not seen for several years past. We have cleared it into the place where the tin is gone down under the adit. In the course of the week, we shall clear the old workings up to the bottom, when I hope to have a very cheering account to send you. The lode in the stopes on the cross lode is improving. There is a course crossing it in an east and west direction, which gives me reason to think that an east and west lode intersects it in this place. If such is the case, we may expect an abundance of tin near the intersection.

RIX HILL.—The lode in middle shaft is large but not rich for tin, and of a very promising character. The 50 end east is still in the horse of killas; but I hope we shall reach the main part of the lode in the course of next week. Our tribute department is much as usual. We calculate on 10 tons of tin for our next sampling.

SOUTH OF SCOTLAND.—The mine is very much improved since I last wrote. In sinking the south shaft, at the depth of 2 fms. we met with an unusual quantity of water, which came from the western side. We made a cross-cut to take up the water, and discovered a sump had been put down, and orey ground left in the ends about 2 ft. wide. We also discovered another samp in the 7 fm. level 12 fms. further north, with 2 ft. wide of good mixture, which improves both in quantity and quality in going down. We intend to stope this ground and take up the water in launders, and continue the sinking at the same time. We are dressing up the pile of ore on hand. We have tenders for making the water-wheel, &c., and expect to have it contracted for in the course of a few days.

SOUTH TOLGUS.—The end of the 54 fm. level east, on south lode, will produce 1½ ton of ore per fm., and the 42 east 1 ton per fm. Youren's lode is cut in the 42 west; it is 18 in. wide, yielding 1½ ton of ore per fm. The same lode in the 32 west will yield 2½ tons per fm.

SOUTH TRELAWNY.—The 60 cross-cut is driving by six men—ground sparey for cutting in; strata, blue killas and white capels. All other places are in a regular course of working.

TINCROFT.—I beg to advise you of an improvement in the 142, east of Martin's east shaft, and in the 100 west, on North Tincroft lode; the former may be valued at from 20*l.* to 25*l.* per fm. The lode in the 120, west of downright shaft, looks well; and the same remark will apply to the pitches in the 80 and 70 fm. levels on Grout's lode. Next sampling we calculate on having from four pitches from 1200*l.* to 1500*l.* worth of copper ore, at a tribute of about 2*s.* in 1*l.* We have ready for shipment 20 tons of black tin. No. 1, 18 tons; No. 2, 2 tons. We shall receive the copper ore produces to-morrow (July 24) when particulars thereof shall be handed you.

TRELAWNY.—At Trelawny shaft the lift is fixed in the 107 fm. level, and the men are employed driving the cross-cut towards the lode, which is already extended 7 ft.—price for driving 6*l.* per fathom. In the 92 end north the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 8*l.* per fm.; in the south end, in this level, the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 7*l.* per fathom. In the 82 end north the lode is 2½ ft. wide, and worth 13*l.* per fm. In the 72 end north the lode is 3 ft. wide, and worth 7*l.* per fm. At the north mine, in the 78 end north of Trehane the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 6*l.* per fathom. In the 68, north of ditto, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and worth 5*l.* per fathom. Smith's shaft is now down deep enough for the bearers, cistern, &c., and the men have commenced driving towards the lode in the 68 fm. level. In the 55 end, north of ditto, the lode is poor, as well as the stopes in the back of this level. We are sinking a winze in the bottom of the 40 fathom level, about 20 fms. before the 55 end, where the lode is 1½ ft. wide, and worth 5*l.* per fathom, and the ground easy for sinking; from this circumstance we fully anticipate an improvement in the 55 end ere long. There is no alteration in the other stopes since my last report.

TREBELL CONSOLS.—In compliance with your request, I have carefully surveyed the above mine, and after a most minute inspection, I beg to hand you the following report thereon:—The adit is a very extensive one, both east, west, north, and south, and contains several east and west lodes; but more especially there are two lodes that I shall confine my remarks on, which are about 20 fathoms apart, such being very comatable by short cross-cuts from the engine shaft, which is fixed to be sunk in the centre of the two lodes, and named Verran's shaft. The north lode, of the two above mentioned, is 18 feet wide, and the south one is all of 6 feet wide; they are composed of quartz, decomposed elvan, and granite, with a coating of iron—fine grain tin disseminated throughout the entire width, in the midst of a beautiful granite stratum, between a compact and decomposed slate, which is very congenial for mineral: these lodes have been wrought by the late workers (or ancients) as deep as it was possible to go without the aid of steam-power, and to a considerable extent east and west; in fact, from the excavations made, and the present appearance of the lodes, a great quantity of tin must have been raised, and this under an expensive form, as everything was performed by manual labour, and a considerable distance to carry the tinstuff to stamp, dress, and return (I believe two miles), so that this forms no small item in the cost. From the position of these lodes, no water can be brought or be had for condensing or dressing purposes, but that which is pumped up from the mine, for which purpose, as well as to develope the mine to a much deeper extent, I would strongly recommend that a suitable engine be erected immediately, and at one end should be attached flat-rods, to keep the mine in fork, and at the other end 24 heads, to stamp the tinstuff, which can be raised in vast quantities, and, from the nature of the ground, at a very cheap rate. The lodes are of such a character that enough tinstuff could be raised to keep 100 stamp heads in motion, and which I fully believe would leave a profit to the shareholders, from the present appearance of the lode; but in order to play a safe game (as some folks term it), prove it first with 24 heads, an additional number can be added afterwards. I would, therefore, advise you to go to work in earnest, and not allow the favourable season to pass away without erecting the necessary buildings for engine-house, counting-house, smiths and carpenters' shops. The latter will be necessary, but I would advise economy to be used in their construction, &c. I would add that it has not fallen to my lot to survey a mine of greater promise than this for a considerable time, taking into account the shallow depth and the recent resumption of the works, which the old men could not follow up in consequence of the water, but which have lately been drained by a shallow adit level cross-cut, after its intersection some fathoms deeper than the old workings, which have laid open profitable ground to last for years, without going deeper, provided you had water for dressing and condensing; but you have none, and without that element your mine cannot be worked to advantage. Therefore, you are necessarily driven to erect an engine, stamps, &c., and to sink below the adit level, to meet with a full supply of water for the purpose above named. The erections being close to the lodes, no expense for carriage of tinstuff to or from the stamps will be required; this also will effect a great saving. The lodes are also free from mundic, while no burning-house will be required, and the tin in consequence will fetch a higher price—say, 50*l.* per ton. In addition to the above, there are other lodes in the sett of great promise, but they cannot be wrought by the proposed steam-engine. A search is being made to intersect Wheal Messer lode, by costeaming in a beautiful stratum of clay-slate. I have been informed that this mine produced 30,000*l.* worth of copper ore above the 30 fathom level; and the old workings being close by, and in a similar stratum, there is a very good chance of meeting with a lode here worthy of pursuit; and I would advise the continuance of the costeaning until you intersect it. The situation of this lode is in a beautiful light blue killas, or clay-slate, at the foot of a beautiful granite hill, very similar to the Carn Brea Mines' shaft. I cannot but congratulate you on being in possession of such a sett; and I will only repeat, go to work at once and in earnest, and prosecute the mine fully, which can be done with a small capital, when compared with many others; and after the necessary plant is fixed, and everything sett in proper working order, that a profit can be made; and I hope the present party will have the pleasure in participating in the same.—W. Lean, agent of the Holmbush Mines: *July* 15.

TRELEIGH CONSOLS.—Christoe Lode: In the 90 fathom level, west of Garden's, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 36*l.* per fm. In the winze below the 90 the lode is 3 ft. wide, worth 24*l.* per fm. In the 80, west of Garden's, the lode is 1 ft. wide, not much ore; in the same level, east of Christoe, the lode is 20 in. wide, with good stones of ore.—Parent Lode: In the 64 cross-cut, north of Parent engine shaft, we are driving to cut Parent lode. In the 64 cross-cut south we are driving to cut the Middle lode. In the 30, east of Parent lode, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm.—Middle Lode: In the 40, west of cross-cut, the lode is 1 ft. wide, but little ore. At Burgess's shaft, below the adit, the lode is 15 in. wide, with stones of ore.

TRELOWETH.—Harrison's shaft continues in harder ground for sinking, and the ore part apparently has dipped east; for the present the lode is not so good in quantity or quality. The 32 fm. level, east on the lode, has improved in appearance; and the 32 west without much alteration. We have driven in the past week about 4 feet in the 45 cross-cut, and should have done more, but the men required the capstan in fixing the lift. The sumpmen have been engaged fixing the lift in the 45, and will immediately commence sinking the engine-shaft.

WELLINGTON.—The lode in the 50 east is 2 feet wide, containing some copper ore and tin; ground not so hard, but the ore ground east not yet drained. No. 1 lode north, at this level, is from 1 to 2 ft. wide, principally spar. In the 20, east of the western whim-shaft, on No. 1 lode north, there is a branch of copper ore, 6 in. wide, and worth 5*l.* per fm. We are still driving north in the eastern adit, and east of cross-cut at the adit level, on No. 1 lode, which is 1 ft. wide, having a kindly appearance. At Fisher's lode, in the west adit end, the men are driving south-east, where the lode is 3 ft. wide, and on the north part, for one foot wide up from the bottom of the end, 2 feet; it is producing as beautiful stones of rich, yellow, black, and grey copper ore as can be seen. If possible we shall sink on this under the adit level as soon as convenient. We have every reason to expect from these indications that something good will be the result.

WEST GOGINAN.—The lode in the engine-shaft is still large and spotted with lead. The lode in the deep adit level, east from old shaft, is very similar in appearances to the one above-mentioned. The masons are getting on with the wheel-pit; I expect they will finish in about a fortnight.

WEST POLGOOTH.—The following report from the committee of management was read at the meeting on the 18th instant—a notice of which appeared in the Journal of last Saturday:—"Your committee beg to report that, in pursuance of the resolution for that purpose, they took the necessary steps for disposal of the remaining number of shares in the company. That applications for nearly 20,000 shares were received, and after due investigation they allotted about 6000 shares. Your committee were led to believe that the parties applying for shares, did so with an intention of becoming adventurers in a mining company, but they found that in a great majority of cases such applications must have been only for the chance of the shares obtaining a premium in the market; they, however, would be no party to any transaction having for its end such an object, preferring to leave the undertaking to work its way on its own merits. In consequence of a great number of parties not paying their depo-it, your committee had anxiously to consider whether they would be justified, with the capital raised, in proceeding with the undertaking, and two of the members visited the mine for the purpose of obtaining all necessary information to guide them in their determination. Your committee finding that the work done, machinery and materials on the mine from the commencement amounted to nearly 3000*l.*, and the balance in the hands of the bankers being upwards of 1000*l.*, which from the report of the captain will be sufficient for working expenses for 13 months, fully to develope the capabilities of the mine, added to which having succeeded in obtaining a valuable addition to the sett, and a reduction of dues from 1-15th to 1-20th, fully justified them in at once determining that the works of the mine should proceed, which they accordingly have done, with every regard to economy consistent with the development of a mineral property admitted on all hands to be one of great promise. Considering the object of raising so large a capital originally contemplated was for the purpose of purchasing machinery necessary, and so from the first returns be enabled to declare dividends, in a measure having failed, your committee recommend that the shares of the company be reduced to 6500, as although it will be necessary out of the first returns of ore to provide machinery, the advantage to a company consisting of 6500 shares instead of 12,500, when dividends are declared will be at once manifest."

WEST WHEAL JEWEL.—The 85, west of Williams's cross-course, on Wheal Jewel lode, is worth 5*l.* per fm. The winze sinking below the 70 west is worth 3*l.* per fm. The 57, west of Hodges's cross-course, on Tolcarne tin lode, is worth 5*l.* per fm.; the same level, east of cross-course, is producing stones of tin. The 42, west of Quarry shaft, on Tolcarne tin lode, is worth 15*l.* per fm. The stopes below the 12, west of Tregoning's winze, on the same lode, are worth 18*l.* per fm. No lode taken down in the new pitches below the shallow adit, west of Tregoning's shaft, on Tolcarne tin lode, in the past week.

WEST WHEAL RUSSELL.—The lode in the 37 fm. level west has improved in appearance since my last—producing more ore, and showing indications of further improvement; a rise is being put up in the back of the 37, about 8 fms. behind the present end, where I am glad to say the lode is looking well—producing from 2 to 3 tons of ore per fm. A search has been made for the lodes to the west of Tamar river, by opening some old workings, and where we have now commenced sinking a shaft, producing some good-looking gossan, corresponding both in character and direction with that of Wheal Russell lode.

WEST WHEAL VIRGIN.—During the last two months, we have been extending the 19 fathom level east and west from the engine-shaft; the ground has been harder and not so good for tin as we expected, still we have tin in each end; and expect in our western end soon to cut a large lode, which has produced tin near the surface. We are sinking a shaft on the south lode, and expect to cut it in a few days. We are also clearing up old workings on a north lode: we are sure this lode has produced great quantities of tin; it is large, and all the ground good for tin. I expect in the next two months to open a great deal of tin ground here.

WHEAL AUGUSTA.—Since our last meeting we have completed the engine-shaft to the 30 fm. level, and begun to extend the 30 fm. level east and west on the lode, and have tin in each end. In the western end the branch of tin is 6 in. wide; a few fathoms before this end we have begun to sink a winze under the 18 fm. level; here we have a good course of tin 3 ft. wide, and if this lode hold down as good as at present we shall raise a good quantity of tin in the next two months. The lode in the 18 fm. level west is 2 ft. wide—this end is improving for tin; in extending this level 8 fms. further west we shall cut a large tin lode, which has produced great quantities of tin near the surface, and as our 18 fathom level is 10 fms. deeper than ever they could go, I think it is likely to do our adventurers much good, and that in two months we shall cut it. When our last meeting took place we were working on a south lode 4 ft. wide, tin throughout. I have now to state that there is such a quantity of water in it that nothing can be done without steam-power; it is large and strong, and tin from wall to wall. Of late we have been working on a lode still further south a few fathoms, and I am glad to report that we have here a good tin lode—from the north to the south wall it is 6 ft. wide. We have sunk a shaft 4 fms. 3 ft. below the surface, and here we find the best part for tin to be 3 ft. wide. Several miners say that this lode is very much like the Balleswidden lode; but Balleswidden never produced such rich stones of tin so near the surface. We can now see on this lode good tin ground for 12 fms. in length, and have begun to bring in the adit under this shaft—we shall be driving on it for 20 fms. I am expecting great things from this lode, the underlay is just as I could wish, and the branches very rich. We have now a good quantity of tinstuff at surface, but no water to stamp any. We have now 300 sacks, worth 45*l.*, and expect to raise much more in the next two months. I think you may now decide upon having a new engine when you like.

WHEAL CREBOR.—The engine and boiler are on the mine; the granite loading will be completed to-morrow—the engine-house will all be up next week—the stack and boiler-house will be completed while the engine is putting in, being now in a position to get on with the buildings. The shaftmen are now engaged dividing the shaft and putting in a new footway: the latter part of the week we expect to send down the first plunger lift, which is now on the mine. All the castings being new, as well as the timber, and all the materials we are using in our erections being of the best quality, when once fixed, they will last for many years. Every department is progressing as fast as time and circumstances will permit. The tributers are going on just as last reported.

WHEAL EDWARD (Calstock).—Since my last report, there is not much alteration; we are still sinking, and as yet have no water in our shaft. We are about 7 fms. deep, sinking at 4*l.* per fm., by four men: if we can sink 5 fms. deeper without water, we intend to drive both our levels on the course of the lode, when I hope to be raising plenty of copper ore.

WHEAL FANNY.—We have cleared and repaired the adit level 30 fms. since last report, and cleared up two shafts and repaired them; the ancients have driven a cross-cut towards our north lode 4 fms., but did not cut it, the distance being 10 fms., or upwards. We commenced yesterday (July 22) the cross-cut by six men; our bob-pit is taken out, and carts are employed carrying granite from Dartmoor to build the works; masons will be set to work on Friday, being our setting-day. On July 22 we got the crops and land valued, which we shall have to pass through with our leat, and we shall commence cutting the same to-morrow, which I intend to get done as expeditiously as possible, and bring the water after us to stauuch the same; after it is completed we shall take out the wheel-pit, which will take but a short time as the ground is very soft—in the meantime, all necessary machinery will be getting ready. At the foundry all the castings for the wheel are completed, and will be sent on the mine this week. The axle and sockets are on the mine. We intend to set a smiths' shop to build on Friday next.

WHEAL GATE-POST.—Since the last report, the shaft has been sunk 9 feet; the lode is nearly perpendicular, and greatly improves as we get deeper; it is now 6 feet big, producing large rocks of rich copper ore, but the water is so quick that the sinking is obliged to be suspended; and steps have been taken for the immediate erection of a powerful water-wheel; in the meantime, we have commenced bringing up an adit, which will come in under the bottom of the shaft about 6 ft., and will take about a fortnight to accomplish, when we hope, from the present appearance of the lode, that a considerable quantity of ore will be raised. The costeaning is still being continued towards the northern boundary of the sett; and since the last report another lode has been met with, 3 feet wide, composed of mundic and gossan.

WHEAL HAMLYN.—We have, since my last report, had some little improvement—the lode much softer and a great deal more malleable than I ever saw there; but to-day it appears to be harder, and more disordered by a run of capel making up from the bottom, which I think to be the capels of the great caunter lode, and should this be the case we shall quickly get into it. We have sunk 4 fms. on the course of the middle east and west lode, towards the old shaft in the quarry; we have about 3½ fms. further to sink before we hole to the bottom of the shaft, when we intend sinking the old shaft as deep as we can for water, and drive towards the adit end.

WHEAL LANGFORD AND BARING UNITED.—In consequence of the great increase of water in Dare's shaft, we are obliged to abandon the sinking of the same until the engine is erected, which will be done with all possible speed. The boiler was brought on the mine yesterday (July 23), and I expect the bob and cylinder on the mine to-day or to-morrow. We took down the silver lode on Monday, and broke about 5 cwts. of silver ore, of moderate quality. We are still driving Wheal Baring adit, but not yet discovered the lode.

WHEAL MARY EMMA.—The lode in the deep adit level, driving west, has remained without much alteration since last reported on, being composed of capel, peach, spar, elvan, and tin; it has a kindly appearance, and, from indications, should judge we are approaching the shoot of tin seen above. From the bearing of the lead lode lately discovered, there is little doubt but it is the same as that wrought on in the adjoining sett; but as the next meeting of shareholders will shortly be held, the proposed plan of future working will be submitted to them before prosecuting the operations.

WHEAL PENHALE.—The lode in the south end in the 40 fathom level has been since last report intersected by a small slide—such as we frequently meet with in driving on the caunter, which disordered it for a few feet; but we have now again arrived at a point where it shows quite as well as at former times; and, as it has been formerly reported of, its width varies from 1 to 2 ft., with a leader of lead, averaging from 8 to 9 inches. The sumpmen have, since communicating the cross cut, been engaged in putting a stope over the bottom of the 40 fathom level from the cross-cut to the winze. This part of the level being higher than that part from the cross-cut to the engine-shaft, they, consequently, have done but very little on the lode intersected in the cross-cut. This lode is from 3 to 4 ft. wide, very good, worth from 30*l.* to 40*l.* per fathom; but of a harder nature than it is south of the winze. The stopes south of the winze are looking exceedingly well. We have only taken down a small portion of the lode yet, but what we have taken down is worth at least 10 tons of lead per 100 kibbles, and that remaining to be taken down is of no less value. The stopes in the back of the 20 fathom level north, except the north end of them, are not showing so well as on last report day. The tribute department has a good appearance.

WHEAL RUSSELL.—The lode in the 37 fm. level west appears to be again improving, producing more ore, and having a very kindly appearance; but I am beginning to fear about the water, as it is increasing fast. In the last few days we have been putting a rise in the back of the 37 fm. level about 8 fms. back from the end, where there is a good lode, producing from 2 to 3 tons per fm. The lode has not been taken down in the 48 fathom level since my last to you, but intend doing it to morrow (July 25). The ground continues favourable for sinking in the engine-shaft; we hope to be down for the cross-cut to the lode by the latter end of next week. The men have been engaged in collaring up the shaft to the west of the river during the past week, which is now completed, and to-morrow being setting-day we intend letting it. Mr. William Watson and Capt. S. Richards inspected West Russell on Tuesday last, who appeared to be much pleased with the appearance of the 37 fm. level.

— The ground in the engine-shaft has again improved for sinking in the last 6 feet, being somewhat more compact and not quite so hard; we hope to be down for a cross-cut to the lode by the latter part of next week. The rise in the back of the 48 fm. level is communicated with the winze from below the 37, which has laid open some tribute ground, and we intend to let it. No lode has been taken down in the 48 fathom level west from engine-shaft since last report. The driving of the 16 fm. level south on the cross-course is being continued, and strings of rich copper ore have constantly been met with, which greatly strengthens the opinion as regards the lode to the east of the cross-course, where we have fair reason to expect some good results, judging from the appearance of the lode when cut off. No other lode has been met with in the lobby from the river since alluded to in my last report. No alteration of consequence in the pitches, which continue to produce good work.

WHEAL SETON.—The prospects have considerably improved, in consequence of the discovery of a lode in driving the 64 fm. level north from Cock shaft. The lode has been cut into about 18 in., and contains rich stones of yellow ore. It is thought that this lode may be a large one, as it is letting out a good deal of water. The 110 fm. level, east of Bull shaft, will yield 9 tons of ore per fm. Tilley's shaft is producing 15 tons per fm., and other parts looking equally well. Sampled 601 tons of ore last week.

WHEAL TREMAYNE.—The boundary engine-shaft men have completed fixing the drawing lift in the 73, and commenced sinking the engine-shaft for the 83; the branches are worth 30*l.* per fm. In the 73, east of boundry, on engine lode, the lode is 9 in. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm.; in the same level we are cross-cutting north on the flookan, to intersect Allen's branch, which will be seen shortly. In the 63, east of Allen's shaft, the branch is worth 25*l.* per fm., west it is worth 14*l.* per fm.; in the same level, east of shaft, on engine lode, it is 5 in. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm. In the winze sinking under the 53, east of Allen's shaft, the branch is worth 17*l.* per fm. At Painter's flat rod shaft, on south lode, sinking under the 50, the lode is 9 in. wide, composed of flookan, mundic, with good spots of ore, having a more kindly appearance than it has had for the last 20 fathoms sinking. We are 14½ fms. under the 50, and shall commence driving shortly. In the 50 west the lode is 16 in. wide, worth 4*l.* per fm., and in the stopes in the back of the same level the lode is 14 in wide, worth 5*l.* per fm. In the 40, west of west whim-shaft, on same lode, the lode is 16 in. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm. At the Champion shaft, on the north lode, in the 10 fm. level west, the lode is 4 ft wide, worth 6*l.* per fm. At Middle shaft, on the same lode, in the 10 fm. level cross-cut north, we have intersected the lode 6 in. wide, chiefly composed of gossan, mixed with black, yellow, and grey copper ore, having a very kindly appearance for making a good lode at a deeper level. Middle shaft is communicated with the 20 fm. level, and the men will commence cross-cutting north next week, in order to see the lode. We have commenced driving west on the north lode, which is large and poor. At Madron's shaft, on south lode, in the 70 cross-cut, south-east of shaft, driving through the great flookan west, the lode is 2 ft. wide, opening tribute ground. The tribute department continues to look well.

WHEAL VENTON.—This mine continues in much the same state as when last reported. The lode in the north end is still large, regular, and of a very promising character, producing ore in sufficient quantity to pay for working, after the level is driven through it, and the lead continues to hold down under the level, so as to make it all but certain that we shall have a good mine at the next level. The shaft continues in favourable ground, and our progress in sinking is very satisfactory, being now down more than 7 fms. below the 30 fm. level. In the south end we have met with another cross-course, which has again hove our lode; but this is no more than I anticipated. From the dryness of the south end, I expected there was a flookan course ahead, which kept back the water, which has now proved to be the case. I hope this is the last one; but although we have thus far been unsuccessful in the south ground, I do not for a moment doubt its ultimately making a very productive portion of our mine.

WHEAL ZION.—Bray's shaft is now down between 11 and 12 fms.—sinking in good ground, between three copper lodes, at 5*l.* per fm. Lemon's shaft is nearly 15 fms. deep; and we are now driving on the north champion lode, east and west in the 12 fms. 4 ft. level, and shall continue driving on eastward till we meet the shallow adit, which is rapidly proceeding at 17*s.* per fm. The deep adit (7 ft. by 4½ ft.) is now driving at 4*l.* per fm., by four men; and we shall immediately put on two more hands, to expedite this adit. We have now 50 men employed on the mine, whose wages will shortly be covered by the sale of ore, which is likely to come to grass sooner than we calculated.

FOREIGN MINES.

COPIAPO MINING COMPANY.—[Received July 21.]

Tres Puntas, May 24.—Copper Mines—Checo.—I have no thing new to report here In the 20 fm. level, to the east of Harman's shaft, the lode is still large, with a branch of superior class ore 18 in. wide. In the 12 fm. level we have also a large lode, producing some good quality ore. The stopes are much the same as when last reported.

San Pedro.—In this mine our progress is slow, having, as I have in former reports said, but few hands employed; we, however, still continue to raise some good ore from the stopes in the back of the adit level.

La Compania.—Since my last we have communicated the 18 fm. level with the winze sunk in the bottom of the 10 fm. level, and have commenced driving to the east of the winze, where we have a lode from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, of good quality ore. In the winze now being sunk in the bottom of this (18 fm.) level, the lode is large, but at present disordered by the slide. This we expect shortly to get below, when, no doubt, the lode will form itself again, and become as productive below as it has been above. The stopes are looking pretty well; however in the present month we have not raised so much ore as we otherwise should, having employed our men in taking down a piece of ground in the shaft, to facilitate the drawing of the stuff, which is getting to be of importance.

La Reyna.—In this mine we continue to sink the shaft in a lode 6 ft. wide, composed principally of rich crystallised iron, interspersed with green, red, and yellow ore; such a lode is a very rare occurrence to be met with, and we are daily expecting to come down on one of the best courses of ore in Chili. In the winze the lode is similar to that in the shaft.

Flamenco.—I returned here on Wednesday from those mines, and am very much pleased indeed with their appearance.

San Augustin.—In this mine we continue to drive the 12 fm. level both east and west of the shaft, in each of which the lode is over 4 ft. wide, composed of gossan and ore of rather low ley. In the adit level west the lode is also large, carrying a leader to the north 2 feet wide, of fair quality ore, and in the winze now being sunk below this level the lode is daily improving, and shortly, from all appearances, we may expect a good branch of ore.

San Carlos.—Here the lode continues gradually to improve. In the bottom level the lode is from 4 to 5 ft. wide, principally composed of crystallised iron, with manchas or deposits of 30 per cent. ore. I have never seen a more promising lode than this in my life, and if we may judge from appearances, this place will shortly give an abundance of ore. In the upper level we have nothing new.

Produce for April—Checo	*Tons*	26
La Compania		20
San Augustin		8
La Reyna		5
San Pedro		4—63 tons

Silver Mines—Al Fin Hallada.—The different labores in this mine continue to look well, and have yielded a fair quantity of average quality ore. In the 15 fm. level the lode is 18 in. wide, of good copper ore. The 20 is much as last reported. In the pique, or bottom chiffon, the lode is 3 ft. wide; we have some rich manchas of white silver in it, and good ore ground laying open. There is now on the concha 12 cargas of ore, which will be ready for removal by the 30th inst.

San Jose del Carmen.—Our operations are confined to the driving of the two cross-cuts north and south, in neither of which have we intersected the lode. In the one to the west, however, we have the manto, and should we find the lode here, there is little doubt of its being very rich, for it is exceedingly metallic. The one to the east is now being sunk; lode 3 ft. wide, a beautiful class metal, and produces a little silver.

Merceditas.—In the 25 now driving east the lode is from 18 to 20 in. wide, composed principally of quartz with prian intermixed, and small particles of silver; west, the lode is 1 ft. wide, much the same. In the chiffon in the bottom of this level we have a large well-defined lode, producing a little low quality ore, but I am sorry to say with the present high rate of freight it will not pay for returning, still we expect when we meet with the cross branch it will improve.

Carmen Alto.—The lode in the 16 fm. level is still very large, giving some beautiful stones of copper, imbedded in quartz of a first-class character, and I am very much pleased with the lode. In the winze now sinking below we have a large lode of the same class and character as the level above.

Santa Ana.—The lode broken down has not turned out so well as I expected, still I am happy to say at the present time it is from 12 to 14 in. wide, looking remarkably well, and giving some rich ore of "rose cler" and white silver; should this continue, which we have every reason to believe it will, this will become one of the finest mines in the mineral. The ore now at the concha is about 20 cargas, or 4 tons, which will be ready for the troop in a few days.

Colorada.—The lode in the chiffon, now sinking below the bottom level, is large, and continues to give some low quality ore, "frio metal;" the ground is quite congenial for silver, and should we meet with a cross branch, which we have every reason to expect, will, no doubt, give us something good. In the levels, both north and south, we have a large lode, composed of quartz, prian, and particles of metal frio: we want a cross branch to improve the character of the lode.

Descubridora de Oro.—During the past month we have been driving a level north, where the lode is 8 in. wide, and giving a little gold. This, with the exception of taking out some water, for which we have a ready sale, is all that we are doing here. In conclusion, I beg to remark the mines on the whole are gradually improving, and it gives me great pleasure to learn, from the letter of the 21st, that we are to have a fresh supply of hands from England—nothing on earth annoys me so much as to be pestered with the native miners. I would also observe, that we have commenced sinking on the west side of the Cuesta, close by the road, in search of water, with every probable prospect of getting it shortly.

LINARES MINES.—The following has been received from Mr. H. Thomas:

Linares, July 12.—The sinking of the engine-shaft is progressing favourably, and will shortly be communicated to the cross cut from the 55 fm. level; the men are also proceeding well with enlarging the said cross-cut, to serve as a plat, and we may expect to be ready for the pitwork almost as soon as it is likely to be delivered on the mine. The 55 fm. level has been driven west of Wilson's shaft during the past week on a good lode; the present end being worth 3½ tons in a fathom. The lode in the stopes east, and about the "tanteo," is more productive than we have hitherto expected, being at present worth about 15 tons per fm. of lead ore, of excellent quality. In the 45 fm. level, driving west of San Juan shaft, the lode contains good stones of lead, but it is not of regular produce; in the same level, driving east of Shaw's shaft, the lode is large, with a branch on the south wall, worth 1 ton in a fathom; in the bottom of the level this lode is more productive. The men in the pitch behind this end are breaking a fair quantity of lead. The tribute department is looking very well—the new ground set turning out as much ore, or rather more, than we had calculated on. I annex stock account to this day, and am glad to find that the shipment is in course of being made at Seville.

Lead ore weighed in July 12th, 38 tons: total in stock, 1015 tons 14 cwts.—Pig-lead smelted July 12th, 22 tons 14 cwts.: total in stock, 152 tons 12 cwts.

ROYAL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY:—

Cobre, June 9.—We have been unable to work at the 32 fm. level in the past week, the water having increased; I think the heaviest rains are now over for the season, and if so, after a few weeks the water will diminish in the mine. We have broken stones of ore in the 22, but improvement developes itself very slowly. On driving west, at the bottom of Taylor's shaft, we opened a little towards the north, and found, as we anticipated, the lode; it is 2 ft. wide, 6 in. of which is orey. The 10, now driven 16½ fms. west of Taylor's, looks quite as well as ever; the winze sinking through the ore has been stopped at 4½ fms. deep by water. Having again the lode in Taylor's shaft, I expect this water will be gone by to-morrow. In the winze sinking from the deep adit, we met yesterday with black and yellow ore; lode 3 ft. wide, 2 ft. of which is work for the dressing floors—not rich, being mixed with a great deal of mundic. It is important, showing the ore ground to be so much further west—say, now 20 fathoms in length.

June 18.—The lode in the 10 has been smaller and less productive in the last 2 fms.; it still yields ore, and is of the same kindly character. The ore discovered in the adit winze proved to be only a bunch under the gossan; the lode has since been composed principally of the white clay stone and mundic, similar to the 10 fm. level; we expect to hole to it in a few days, which is much wanted for ventilation. The only alterations I have to report elsewhere are in the shallow adit driving west, where a little ore has been broken this week; the lode for sometime past has been disordered—it is now less so. Also in the 22 east we have raised about a ton of excellent yellow ore; the lode is small, but from the quality of the ore scattered in minute branches and in fissures, 2 or 3 feet from the lode, strengthens my opinion that the gossan in this part will lead to ore.

MENDIP HILLS MINING COMPANY.

At the annual general meeting of shareholders, held at Salvador-house, Bishopsgate-street, yesterday,

E. H. Barwell, Esq., in the chair,

Mr. P. Watson read the notice convening the meeting, the financial statement, and directors report:—

The directors have much pleasure in meeting the shareholders on the present occasion, and in submitting a statement of the accounts and expenditure of the company to the 30th day of June last, to which period it is intended, in future, to make up the accounts. The returns of lead realized in the year previous to the last meeting of shareholders amounted to 1201*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*, and it will be seen that since that period the returns of pig-lead have been about 393 tons, of which 293 tons have been sold, and realised the sum of 4564*l.* 6*d.* 1*d.*, and, consequently, there still remains upwards of 100 tons ready for the market, and estimated to produce 1600*l.* The works of the company are now in a most efficient state, and have been considerably extended during the last and present year, in order the more advantageously to develope the resources of the property. Your directors have been very anxious not to incur any unnecessary expenses, but they felt it absolutely requisite to make these extensions to place the company in such a position as would secure the best returns to the shareholders for the capital employed. There are now nearly 300 hands daily employed on productive labour, and it is anticipated that very little (if any) further outlay will be necessary in erections or permanent plant. Your directors have been anxiously looking forward to the period when they could announce the payment of a dividend, and they consider the time has now arrived for entertaining that question. Your directors are of opinion that no more of the real earnings of the company should be applied to the payment of plant or machinery, and, therefore, propose at an early meeting of the board to declare a dividend of 4*s.* per share, realised fairly from the earnings of the company; and they will also consider the best mode of discharging the engagements of the company, and thus closing the capital account. And

In order to enable the shareholders to receive the entire earnings, your directors have determined for the ensuing year to forego all remuneration for their services, receiving only their expenses out of pocket, and to this arrangement Mr. Stalnaby has cheerfully consented as regards the London management. Your directors, with much regret, have to announce the lamented death of Mr. Fowler, one of the directors, since the last meeting; they do not, however, at present consider it necessary to fill up the vacancy.

Statement of Accounts.

Balance of last account	£1443	6	8			
Costs from May, 1850, to end of June, 1851	5436	6	5			
Interest, discount, &c.	154	14	0			
Charges on account of sales	61	13	2			
Directors, 1½ year's salary	312	10	0			
Management and office expenses	314	12	5	—7723	2	8
Tenth instalment	1250	0	0			
Lead sold	4564	6	1	—5814	6	1
Leaves balance				£1908	16	7

Lead in stock about 100 tons—worth 1600*l.*

The CHAIRMAN stated that the directors, with himself, had looked forward to this day with no ordinary anxiety for some time; it was a small concern, and had met with extreme difficulties. Their anxiety was, therefore, the greater, having incurred very considerable expense in shaft work for raising lead ore—in fact, little short of 5000*l.*, and not meeting with the success they anticipated. They had, therefore, confined their operations to smelting the immense heaps of slag left by the ancients, and he was happy to say with good results, for the time had now arrived when he could justly tell them that they might fairly calculate on a dividend of 4s. per share. They had suffered by malicious damage to the launders, and though they successfully prosecuted the parties to conviction, it was at an expense of 150*l.* to the company. The property was distant from any town four miles, and they were doing good to their fellow-creatures, by employing so many hands, while serving themselves, for they were working profitably to all. During the last 18 months, though doing so with vigour, the expenditure had been lessened; materials bought first-hand, and at the lowest price for cash; coal and coke had been reduced from 6s. and 7s. per ton to 3s. 4d. and 5s.; carriage 7s. and 10s. to 6s. He had himself devoted one-third of his time to the company, and was happy to say they had lost nothing by the sales made, and yet obtained top prices for their lead. Desirous of making a dividend as early as possible, the directors and himself had resolved to forego their salaries during the ensuing year, and give their united services gratis. He concluded by stating that he had not parted with a share from the commencement, and would now beg leave to propose that the report and accounts produced be received, adopted, and entered on the books of the company, which, being seconded by Mr. G. N. BROWNE, was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN then stated that the board had deemed it proper to invite the two auditors (Messrs. F. Smith and Browne), to go and pay a visit to the mine, and inspect the accounts and office establishment there, which they had done; and it would be, doubtless, agreeable to the shareholders to hear what they thought proper to say.

Mr. GEORGE NEWTON BROWNE informed the meeting that on or about the 20th June he was upon the mine for two days, much to his own gratification, for he found the concern, in every department, governed by such systematic control, the books so well kept, and in the form best adapted for the purposes intended, that the examination was most satisfactory to himself and colleague. They had also visited the three different floors, and the immense quantity of slag and slimes under the various operations they were undergoing. The price of labour was on the lowest possible scale, and the labourers, male and female, a happy, healthy, and contented lot, many of them coming from a distance of five miles—a most orderly, quiet, and deserving set of people. They were told that there were slags enough to keep all employed for 20 years to come; and from estimates made, they had reason to believe that they would be able to give at least two dividends a year.

Mr. SMITH confirmed the foregoing, and the CHAIRMAN then produced the cost-sheets for May, adding that it contained every charge incurred during that month, both for work performed and supplies rendered. There was nothing left hanging behind; everything was regularly paid for monthly, and one director always attended at the pay-table. They might fairly anticipate two dividends a year—more if found possible. The accounts in future would be made up to the end of June. The board still contemplated employing three or four men to search in the veins for lead. Although the valley was filled with slags, it might be well to see the workings under at a limited expenditure, such as proposed.

Mr. BROWNE moved a vote of thanks to the chairman and directors for their continued zeal and attention to the company's affairs, and for the voluntary offer of foregoing their salaries for one year.—Mr. TORKINGTON seconded the same, which was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN returned suitable thanks, assuring the meeting the duties they had hitherto so satisfactorily performed would stimulate them on to deserve the future thanks of the proprietary. It was due to Mr. Stainsby that they should know the suggestion regarding the surrender of salary emanated from him; and it was characteristic of his desire to place the concern in a profitable condition as early as possible.—The meeting then separated.

IMPROVEMENTS IN FURNACES.—Mr. G. F. Muntz, jun., of Birmingham, has just patented some improvements in furnaces applicable to the melting of metals for making brass, yellow metal, and other compound metals. Mr. Muntz's invention has for its object the prevention of the loss from volatilization which occurs when melting and mixing metals (especially when zinc is employed) for the manufacture of brass and other similar compound metals, and consists in the adaptation to the melting furnaces of two additional dampers, one in the bridge of the furnace, to shut off communication between the fire and the metal; and the second between the melting-pot and the chimney. There is also an additional flue (provided with a damper), between the fire and the chimney, for carrying off the smoke and products of combustion when the bridge damper is closed. The mixing operation will be thus performed in a close chamber, and the loss from volatilization much lessened, if not entirely prevented.—*Claim:* The construction of furnaces for melting and mixing metals, for making brass and other compound metals, in which zinc forms a part, which will allow such metals when melted, and whilst being mixed, to be confined or nearly so, from the air, by the furnace being converted into a close, or nearly close, chamber, thereby preventing a great deal of the loss which occurred from volatilization in mixing such metals in the furnace in use for this purpose previous to the date of this invention.

In the House of Commons, last night, on the motion of Mr. Muntz, the following important clause was added to the Steam Navigation Bill:—"And be it enacted that from and after the 1st day of January, 1852, it shall not be lawful for any steam-boat to go to sea, or to steam upon the rivers of the United Kingdom, without having a safety-valve upon each boiler, free from the care of the engineer, and out of his control and interference, and also subject to the approval of the surveyors acting under this Act."

STEAM-CARRIAGES ON COMMON ROADS.—A numerous meeting has been held at the Guildhall, Bath, for the purpose of hearing Messrs. Motley and Clarke give explanations of the details and presumed improvements and advantages of their patent steam-carriage for common roads. Mr. E. Saunders took the chair, and after a short introduction by Mr. Motley, Mr. Clarke described the machinery by the aid of models and diagrams. They propose to place the machinery in one carriage, called a steam-dray, and the passengers in another, attached. Their boiler weighs only 1 cwt. per horse-power, will stand a pressure of 300 lbs. to the inch; and one of 15-horse power occupies a space of only 2½×4×6 feet. The maximum speed they state at 15 miles an hour, average 10 miles, and ascending an incline of 1 in 10 of 4 miles per hour. The steering apparatus moves the wheels, while the axle remains fixed, and they state they can stop instantly. The following letter, highly complimentary to Mr. Clarke, from Mr. Sims, the engineer of Redruth, dated June 12, was read to the meeting:—

"You have got with you a partner in the patent who is endowed with a highly inventive mind; and having myself noticed the various plans hitherto brought before the public, I have no hesitation in saying that the plans suggested to me by Mr. Clarke are very far superior to any others that have come under my notice. I have no doubt whatever that the steam-carriage for common roads will soon get extensively into use, and will be the most magnificent improvement with which the inventive genius of this great scientific country will astonish the world."

The Chairman at the close of the explanations, expressed his willingness to assist in furnishing means for erecting an engine, and giving the patent a fair trial; and we understand it is proposed to raise the sum of 500*l.*, in sums of 5*l.* and upwards, and to give the benefit of success to the first subscribers, in proportion to the sums subscribed; and the patentees are in sanguine expectation that the required amount will be obtained in Bath and Bristol in a few days.

Messrs. Sims, Willyams, and Co., the extensive copper smelters, have presented all their agents and clerks with munificent sums, commensurate with their position, in addition to a week's leave of absence, to enable them to visit the Great Exhibition of 1851.

EAST INDIAN IRON COMPANY.—Application has been made to her Majesty, on behalf of this company, formed for working iron mines in India, and for smelting and manufacturing for sale the minerals obtained from such mines, and also for disposing of the iron to be manufactured therefrom, both in India and in Great Britian, and for other incidental purposes, a Charter of Incorporation under the provisions of the Act of 1st Victoria, c. 73, and which has been referred to the Committee of Privy Counsel for Trade and Plantations.

SEA, FIRE, LIFE, ASSURANCE COMPANY.—Yesterday there was a numerous meeting of the shareholders to settle their respective liabilities before Master Tinney, when the list was partially settled.

At the annual meeting of the United Kingdom Life Assurance Company, the report stated the existing property of the company to be 384,063*l.* The claims paid during the past year amounted to 39,307*l.*, and the new policies issued were 817 for a total of 371,998*l.* The annual income is 111,985*l.*

Current Prices of Metals, Stocks, & Shares.

METAL MARKET London, July 25, 1851.

ENGLISH IRON. *a*	*per ton.*
Bar, bolt, & square, London	£5 5–5 7 6
Nail rods	6 2 6–6 5
Hoops	7 0 0–7 5
Sheets (singles)	7 12 6–7 17 6
Bars, at Cardiff & Newport	4 10 0–4 15
Refined metal, Wales*	3 0 0–3 5
Do. anthracite*	3 10 0
Pigs in Wales	3 0 0
Do. do. forge	2 5 0–2 10
Do., No. 1, Clyde *net cash*	1 19 6–2 0
Blewitt's Patent Refined Iron for bars, rails, &c., free on board at Newport*	3 10 0
Do., do., for tin-plates, boiler plates, &c., ditto	4 10 0
Stirling's Patent in Glasgow	2 15 0
Toughened Pigs in Wales	3 10–3 15
Staffordshire bars, at the works	5 5 0
Rails	5 0–5 2 6
Chains (Clyde)	4 0 0

FOREIGN IRON. *b*	
Swedish	11 10–11 12 6
CCND	17 10 0
PSI	——
Gourieff	——
Archangel	——

FOREIGN STEEL. *c*	
Swedish keg	14 0 0
Ditto faggot	15 0 0

ENGLISH COPPER. *d*	
Sheets, sheathing, & bolts, *p. lb.*	0 0 9½
Tough cake *per ton*	84 0 0
Tile	£83 0 0
Old copper *e* *per lb.*	8½*d*
Yellow Metal Sheathing	7½*d*
Wetterstedt's Pat. Metal† *Cwt.*	1 11 0

FOREIGN COPPER. *f*	
South American, in bond	77 0–87 0

ENGLISH LEAD. *g*	
Pig *per ton*	17 0 0
Sheet	18 10 0
Pipe	19 0 0
Red lead	19 0 0
White ditto	24 0 0
Patent shot	20 0 0

FOREIGN LEAD. *h*	
Spanish, in bond	17 0 0

ENGLISH TIN. *i*	
Block *per cwt.*	4 4 0
Bar	4 5 0
Refined	4 10 0

FOREIGN TIN *k*	
Banca, H. C.	4 2 0–4 4
Straits	4 0 0–4 2

TIN-PLATES. *l*	
IC Coke *per box*	1 5 6
IC Charcoal	1 10 0
IX ditto	1 16 0

SPELTER. *m*	
Plates, warehoused *per ton*	14 12 6–14 15
Ditto, to arrive	14 12 6–14 15

ZINC. *n*	
English sheet *per ton*	21 0 0
QUICKSILVER *o* *per lb.*	3*s* 9*d*

Terms.—*a*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *b*, ditto; *c*, ditto; *d*, 6 months, or 3 per ct. dis.; *e*, 6 months, or 2½ per cent. dis.; *f*, ditto; *g*, ditto; *h*, ditto; *i*, ditto; *k*, net cash; *l*, 6 months, or 3 p. ct. dis.; *m*, net cash; *n*, 3 months, or 1½ p. c. dis.; *o*, ditto, 1½ dis.

* Cold-blast, free on board in Wales. † Dis. for cash in 14 days, 10 per cent.

WELSH BAR-IRON is without alteration, the principal makers are very firm at 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* free on board in Wales. The last accounts from America brought a dull market, but an improvement was thought not unlikely, as the imports from this country were falling off. In Railway Bars there are still large orders on the market at low limits.

STAFFORDSHIRE IRON is in good demand.

SCOTCH PIG-IRON is in fair demand—No. 1, American brands, free on board, storekeeper's warrants, may be quoted at 40*s.* 6*d.*; ordinary brands, 39*s.* 9*d.*

SWEEDISH IRON is dull of sale.

SWEEDISH STEEL—A parcel is offering at 14*l.* 5*s.* to arrive.

COPPER—A large business doing.

BRITISH TIN—Refined is scarce: Block and Bar dull of sale.

FOREIGN TIN—Banca is very firm; there are buyers at 82*l.*, sellers at 82*l.* 10*s.*

SPELTER—100 tons have been sold at 14*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* delivery in December. There are sellers at 14*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* for early shipments.

LEAD is firm, and smelters are looking forward to higher rates.

TIN PLATES are in fair request.

GLASGOW, JULY 24.—A considerable business has again been done in pig-iron for immediate shipment and consumption; the low prices also begin to attract attention, and several large parcels have been sold, as it is evident that, notwithstanding the make, the demand is likely still to increase. Prices remain without alteration—38*s.* 9*d.* to 39*s.* per ton nett cash, for mixed Nos., good brands; 39*s.* to 39*s.* 6*d.* ditto, for mixed Nos., Gartsherrie; 40*s.* to 40*s.* 6*d.* ditto, for all No. 1, Gartsherrie. The malleable works are all well supplied with work, and prices remain firm.

MINES.—The inquiry for shares this week has predominated over the amount of business done, and, on the whole, our market wears as healthy an appearance as a diminished business allows. Several of the progessive mines have announced samplings of increased quantities of ore, both lead and copper; and the shares in such have, in consequence, attracted more attention. Still, the market generally is much in favour of the buyer, and we think must continue so for some months to come—it being evident that other causes must concur with the present abundance of capital to produce a perfectly satisfactory state of affairs for both buyers and sellers of mining shares. We have again to remark that there is a large class of stock upon which heavy sums have been expended, quite unsaleable for the moment.

The standard of copper ore, which retrogaded last week, we are pleased to notice, revived again on Thursday, as will be seen by the sale in our Journal of this day.

In the Metal Market—Copper is very brisk, prices firm.—Lead without alteration, but a rise is anticipated.—English Refined Tin is sought after: Bar and Block in moderate demand. Foreign continues to attract attention, both from speculators and consumers, and a fair business has been done; but the quantity now offering for sale is very small.

The price of gold in bars (standard) is 3*l.* 17*s.* 9*d.* per oz.; silver in bars (ditto), is 5*s.* 0⅝*d.* per oz.; and new dollars, 4*s.* 11½*d.* per oz.

The London imports for the week comprise—from Port Phillip, 505 bags copper ore; Hammerfest, 11,578 ingots and 70 cakes copper; Hamburg, 5925 plates spelter, 30 casks copperas, and 50 casks of plumbago; Ceylon, 268 casks and 450 barrels plumbago; Sydney, 776 bags copper ore; Adelaide, 528 bags and 388 cakes copper ore; Antwerp, 24 barrels 60 cases zinc, 27 casks spelter, 215 kegs nails.

At Liverpool—from Valparaiso, 1244 bags silver ore, 150 tons copper regulus and ore, and 3310 bars copper; Jamaica, 20 tons copper ore; Montreal, 228 tons copper ore, 6 cases copper.

At Hull—from Hamburg, 4992 plates spelter.

The arrivals at Swansea include—from Callao, 200 tons of copper ore; and from Rivadecella, 29 tons copper ore.

Ticketings for 90 tons of Foxdale (Isle of Man) lead ore varied from Pontifex and Wood at 9*l.*, to Newton, Keates, and Co., at 11*l.* 2*s.* per ton.

The ticketings for 100 tons Newtonard's (Isle of Man) lead ore varied from T. Somers, 8*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, to Walker, Parker, and Co., 10*l.* 3*s.* per ton.

Great Wheal Baddern sampled a parcel of lead ore on Tuesday last, computed 50 tons.

Callington Mines have sampled a parcel of silver-lead ores, computed 45 tons, tenders for which will be received on Wednesday next.

Llwynmalees Mine sold 40 tons of ore on the 16th, at 12*l.* 6*s.* per ton. The meeting convened for Tuesday last was adjourned.

Pentire Glaze Mine sold 16 tons of lead ores, at 14*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*, and 15 ditto, at 14*l.* 1*s.* 6*d.*, to the Tamar Smelting Company.

The Daren Mine sold, on the 18th inst., a parcel of silver-lead ore, computed 25 tons, to Sims, Willyams, and Co., at 11*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton.

Wheal Golden sold 50 tons of silver-lead ore, at 13*l.* 2*s.* per ton.

East Tamar is expected to sample for the two months about 70 tons of lead ore; the prospects are exceedingly encouraging.

South Tamar was expected to sample yesterday upwards of 60 tons of lead ore, the produce of one month. The lode is looking productive, both in the 80 and 90.

The directors of the Devon Great Consols, at their weekly board meeting on Thursday, declared a dividend of 7*l.* per share, amounting to 7168*l.*

At Treviskey meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Copper ore sold, 27th March (less 220*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* for dues), 2421*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.*—Labour cost and tributers' part for April and May, 848*l.* 17*s.* 11*d.*; merchants' bills, 245*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; water charge to Tresavean, 208*l.* 18*s.* 7*d.*: leaving profit on the two months, 1117*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.*; add balance in hand end of March, 40*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*=1158*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.*—Deduct dividend, 1140*l.*: leaves balance to next account, 18*l.* 4*s.* 3*d.* In the 260, east of Michael's shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, and producing stones of ore. In the 248, unproductive. The diagonal shaft is 7 fms. below the 248, lode in the shaft 3½ ft. wide, yielding 6 tons of ore per fm.; this shaft will intersect the 260 fm. level about 6 fms. before the present end. The lode in the winze below the 236 is 18 in. wide, producing stones of ore. The lode in the 224 is 2 ft. wide, yielding 5 tons per fm. The lode in the 212 yields 3 tons, and all the levels above the 212 are unproductive: 383 tons of ore were sold on Thursday, and the next two months' sampling is estimated to be 330 tons.

At the Wicklow Copper Mine meeting, on the 10th inst., a dividend of 18*s.* per share was made, being after the rate of 36 per cent. per annum, and making a total of 14*l.* 15*s.* per share paid in dividends—say, 295 per cent. on the capital originally paid up of 5*l.* each, the present market value for which is 25*l.* 10*s.* per share. The operations are proceeding very satisfactorily at Ballymurtagh Mine, and offer symptoms of permanent success. The returns in sulphur ore and copper pyrites are on a large scale from the various levels westward as deep as the 60 fathom level, where by cross-cutting north two very important discoveries have been made recently, and are now being worked upon an extensive scale, proving very productive of sulphur ore. A vast amount of whole ground lies beyond these discoveries, which naturally encourages the prosecution of the workings with great energy. This is the more pleasing, as it is instrumental in giving employment to a large body of the well-conducted and orderly industrious population, who, by dint of constant labour and adequate remuneration, have attained considerable skill and experience in the underground operations.

The Tamar Mining Company's finances for the quarter stand thus:—

By balance from last account	£2296	7	8			
March, April, and May returns	5452	7	9	—£7748	15	5
Amount of March, April, and May cost	4417	14	3			
Interest and discount	63	8	4			
Directors' attendances and London management	90	0	0	—4571	2	7
Balance to next account				£3177	12	10
Reserve fund				2299	13	3
Total				£5477	6	1

At United Mines Meeting, last week, the accounts showed—Copper ore sold, 24th April and 29th May, 8890*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*; tin ore, 229*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; sundry receipts, 313*l.* 12*s.* 7*d.*=9434*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*—By lord's dues (1-48th), 190*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.*; labour cost, May and June, 2761*l.* 14*s.* 7*d.*; tributers' balances, 999*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; merchants' bills, 2215*l.* 17*s.* 10*d.*: leaving a profit of 3266*l.* 7*s.* 9*d.*; from which deduct loss to end of April, 1188*l.* 9*s.* 5*d.*, leaves a balance in hand to next account of 2077*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* We congratulate the shareholders upon the result of this, the first quarterly statement of finance under the new management. The views of our correspondent "Argus," so concisely stated in our Journal of the 22d March, adopted by Mr. Andrews, one of the principal lords, and carried out by Messrs. Williams, Pryor, and the shareholders, having been thus early crowned with success, sufficiently adduces to our minds that the most talented miner is frequently wrong in his judgment as to this or that mine. Another steps in often at the eleventh hour with different views (as in the present case), readily taking what others are on the eve of abandoning, and prosperity crowns the view he has taken of the capabilities to make a profitable mine. So it should be; otherwise, all the prizes would go one way, and the blankholders remain a select body by themselves.

At East Wheal Crofty meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for May and June showed—Balance from last account, 1392*l.* 11*s.* 9*d.*; ores sold (less dues), 1958*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*; discount, income-tax on dues, &c., 22*l.* 5*s.* 5*d.*=3373*l.* 6*s.* 10*d.*—To costs and merchants' bills, 2123*l.* 6*s.*: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 1250*l.* 0*s.* 10*d.*

At East Buller meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts for five months, ending May, showed—Balance last account, 98*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*; costs and merchants' bills, 552*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*=651*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.*—By call in February, 512*l.*: leaving balance against adventurers, 139*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* A call of 10*s.* per share was made.

At the Mendip Hills Mine meeting, yesterday, the accounts showed—Balance last account, 1443*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; amount of cost from May, 1850, to end of June, 1851, 5436*l.* 6*s.* 5*d.*; interest and discount, 154*l.* 14*s.*; charges account on sale, 61*l.* 13*s.* 2*d.*; directors' 15 months' salary, 312*l.* 10*s.*; management and office expenses, 314*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.*=7723*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*—By 10th instalment, 1250*l.*; lead sold, 4564*l.* 6*s.* 1*d.*: leaving balance, 1908*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* Lead in stock about 100 tons, worth 1600*l.* The concern is situate four miles from any town, in a very poor district, giving employment to a large body of labourers, and who are content to receive a moderate remuneration for their exertions. Materials, including coal and coke, are procured at the very lowest price, and met by a cash monthly payment. The directors and manager volunteered their services gratuitously for the ensuing year, and congratulated the proprietors on the prospect of early dividends being made.

At the Caradon Vale Mine meeting, on the 15th inst., the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 144*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; cost-sheet for March, 126*l.* 8*s.* 1*d.*; April, 94*l.* 5*s.* 3*d.*; May, 116*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*; Nicholls and Co., for iron work, 50*l.*; bankers' commission, 1*l.* 0*s.* 6*d.*; C. Richards's (solicitor) account, 16*l.* 16*s.* 3*d.*=549*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*—By cash received, 285*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*: leaves balance to next account, 263*l.* 14*s.* 10*d.* A call of 7*s.* 6*d.* per share was made, 5*s.* payable on the 29th inst., and 2*s.* 6*d.* on the 26th August; and the meeting adjourned, after absolutely forfeiting 10 shares in the name of F. G. Cook, and confirming Mr. Noah Coward's appointment at 2*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.* per month, to meet again on Monday next, for the purpose of forfeiting all shares then in arrears of calls, and dividing them among the shareholders, *pro rata*. The engine-shaft is down 34 fms. in ground congenial for copper, and 5 fms. further set to sink at 45*l.* per fm. The general opinion appears to be that the mine will prove valuable, and the agent recommends driving the 32 west. Capt. Seymour must reside in the neighbourhood of the mine, or his services will be dispensed with,—at a month's warning or salary.

At West Wheal Jewel special general meeting, on Tuesday, owing to the unavoidable absence of several of the influential shareholders at present engaged in Cornwall, the meeting adjourned until this day, when the business to be discussed will come under the notice of those present, and then be settled as they may decide.

At West Alfred Consols meeting, on the 17th inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 877*l.* 13*s.* 6*d.*; labour cost, April, 307*l.* 2*s.* 3*d.*; May, 322*l.* 8*s.* 2*d.*; merchants' bills, 442*l.* 2*s.* 9*d.*=1949*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*—Copper ore sold (less 6*l.* 2*s.* dues), 140*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; call in May, 1024*l.*: leaves balance to next account, 785*l.* A call of 15*s.* per share was made. The pitwork in Field's engine-shaft is in thorough repair for sinking below the 75 fm. level, where the lode is 4 ft. wide, producing some occasional stones of good quality copper ore, white lead, mundic, &c.; west, the lode is 4½ ft. wide, one-third of which on the south part is yielding stones of good quality yellow copper ore, and the remainder part intermixed with white lead; this end has not yet drained the level above, from whence a large stream of water continues flowing. The lode in the 55, west of old sump, is 3 ft. wide, worth 10*l.* per fm.; the tribute ground at the back and bottom of this level continues to look well. At South Ann, the flat-rod shaft is cleared 4 fms. under adit, the water being drained by virtue of the present engine; in two months the rods are expected to be at work.

At West Basset meeting, on Monday (W. A. Thomas, Esq., in the chair), the accounts showed—Paid total costs, 1457*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*—By sale of ore and call, 3171*l.* 15*s.* 8*d.*: leaving balance in hand, 1714*l.* 4*s.* 10*d.* The reports from the mine were highly satisfactory, and justify the most sanguine expectations.

At East Wheal Reeth adjourned bi-monthly meeting, on Thursday, the accounts for the two months ending July 10, showed a balance in favour of the adventurers, 107*l.* 2*s.* 4*d.* A resolution was passed, empowering the committee to apply to the Vice-Warden of the Stannaries' Court for the forfeiture of all shares on which the arrears of calls made previous to the 14th May last shall not be paid on or before the 14th August. The committee were re-elected, and Mr. M. Fitzgerald added to the number.

At Wheal Vincent meeting, on the 18th inst., the accounts (including May cost, 53*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.*) showed a balance against the mine of 294*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, and a call of 5*s.* per share was made. The works have been suspended for want of water for the wheel, but will be resumed in about six weeks, when the lode is expected to be cut in the 20 fm. level, reported by Mr. Murray as likely to prove rich in tin, and abundant in quantity.

At the Wheal Blencowe meeting, on the 15th inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 136*l.* 2*s.* 8*d.*; labour cost for six months, to end May, 192*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; merchants' bills, 33*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.*=361*l.* 11*s.* 11*d.*—By tin sold (less dues), 53*l.* 12*s.* 11*d.*; calls, 147*l.*; old materials, 10*s.*: leaving balance against the mine, 160*l.* 9*s.* A call of 18*s.* per share was made; and it was resolved that in consequence of the purser not being able to report any improvement in the prospects of the mine, it be suspended, that immediate steps be taken for winding up the affairs, and that the purser be authorised to sell the materials to the best advantage in his power.

At the Wheal Arthur (Calstock) special meeting, on Monday, a report was read from Captain Carpenter, in which he stated that he had weighed and sampled on the previous Thursday 9 tons 7 cwts. 1 qr. of ore, and had he possessed a crusher he could have sampled double the amount at the same expense. The lodes were looking promising. In consequence of another communication from the agent respecting a water-wheel for sale, the property of Messrs. Williams and Co., now on the mine, which would crush all the ore which could be raised, the committee were authorised to put themselves in communication with the owners on the subject of purchase, and report to the next meeting. The chairman called attention to the necessity of having funds in hand, and a call of 5*s.* per share was made, payable on the 5th and 19th August next, by instalments of 2*s.* 6*d.* each per share. An impartial report, obtained by an adventurer for his own satisfaction, from Capt. James Seccombe, will be found in another column. The adventurers are highly satisfied at their prospects, and the small outlay which has brought the mine to its present position.

At the Kingsett and Bedford meeting, on the 16th inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 119*l.* 3*s.*; April costs, 67*l.* 6*s.*; May ditto, 23*l.* 5*s.* 1*d.*; sundries, 2*l.* 16*s.* 9*d.*=212*l.* 10*s.* 10*d.*—Received for calls, 63*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; lead ore sold, 44*l.* 18*s.* 4*d.*: leaving balance to next account, 103*l.* 15*s.* The lode east of Carpenter's shaft is composed of gossan, impregnated with carbonate of lead: 4 fms. have been sunk on its course, and 2 fms. more set to sink, at 22*s.* 6*d.* per fm., when they will be down 6 fms from surface, in a fine gossan.

At the North Wheal Buller (Great South Tolgus) meeting, on the 16th inst., the accounts showed—Balance last account, 655*l.* 6s. 3d.; ores sold (less dues, 7*l.* 6s.), 124*l.* 2s. 3d.=779*l.* 8s. 6d.—By labour cost for May, 262*l.* 15s. 8d.; ditto June, 239*l.* 17s.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 276*l.* 15s. 10d. The usual two-monthly report of the agent was read, from which it appears that considerable improvement has taken place in several levels on Buller lode, and from the progress made with the north and south cross-cuts the intersection of two other lodes might shortly be expected. In the 60 fm. level west the lode was promising, from 2 ft. 10 in. wide, and a north branch had just fallen into it 20 inches wide, promising to form the leading part, and make a good lode. The 40 had been driven through a regular lode, 2 feet wide, and producing some very good ore. The 30 cross-cut had passed through an elvan course. The adit level on Mill lode had been driven 10 fms. through a promising lode, 18 in. wide, composed of gossan, mundic, spar, and ore. The tributers were working regularly and getting wages, and the levels were as promising as for some months past.

At Bolenowe meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Paid total costs, 826*l.* 19s. 4d.—By call, 1500*l.*: leaves balance in hand, 673*l.* From the report it appears that the lode in the shaft is 3 ft. wide, and the prospects of the mine are very good. Resolutions were passed for the immediate erection and working of the engine, and further extension of the present operations.

At Wheal Augusta two-monthly meeting, on Thursday, the financial statement showed—Received on account of calls, and tin sold to 23d of May, 800*l.* 2s.; on account of last call, 420*l.* 15s.; for tin sold, 59*l.* 1s. 6d.= 1279*l.* 18s. 6d.—Paid on account of mine costs, &c., to 23d of May, 536*l.* 17s. 2d.; ditto to date, 384*l.* 2s. 11d.: leaving balance in hand, 358*l.* 18s. 5d.—The assets are: Balance, 358*l.* 18s. 5d.; calls unpaid, 692*l.* 10s.=1051*l.* 8s. 5d.—The liabilities: Merchants' bills, &c., to 31st May, 159*l.* 14s. 9d.; mine costs, &c., for June and July, 225*l.*: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 666*l.* 13. 8d. It was resolved, that interest after the rate of 5 per cent. per annum be charged upon the arrears from this date, and that, if such arrears be not paid within 21 days from this date, the usual steps be taken for the sale of the shares through the Stannaries' Court. A most satisfactory report was read from the agent, which appears among our Mining Correspondence.

At West Wheal Virgin two-monthly meeting, on Thursday, the financial statement showed—Mine cost, &c., to 23d May, 570*l.* 16s. 5d.; ditto to date, 234*l.* 2s. 3d.=804*l.* 18s. 8d.—Received on calls to the 23d May, 575*l.* 8s. 6d.; tin sold, 111*l.* 19s.; received on account of calls to date, 94*l.* 4s. 6d.; tin sold ditto, 9*l.* 4s.: leaving a balance due to the secretary of 14*l.* 2s. 8d.—The assets are: Calls unpaid, 125*l.* 7s.; call this day, 150*l.*=275*l.* 7s.—The liabilities: Balance to secretary, 14*l.* 2s. 8d.; merchants' bills to 31st May, 152*l.* 3s. 10d.; mine cost, June and July, 100*l.*: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 9*l.* 0s. 6d. A satisfactory report was read from the agent, and a call of 5s. per share was made.

At Wheal Mary, Redruth, special meeting, on Tuesday, to take into consideration the further working of the mine, it was resolved that it should be discontinued, and the engines and materials sold without delay. The meeting was afterwards adjourned to the 5th August for final confirmation, prior to which, however, it will be inspected by some agents, totally unconnected with the concern.

At a general meeting of shareholders in the Moditonham and Marraborough Mine on Thursday, at the Oriental Hotel, Vere-street (Thomas Birch, Esq., in the chair), the accounts of the committee were allowed, and ordered to be entered on the cost-book; and a call of 5s. per share was made. All shares on which calls shall remain unpaid by the 7th August are to be forfeited, and which may at any time be sold by the committee for the benefit of the company, pursuant to the rules of the cost-book. Three of the committee were appointed to transfer the same to the purchasers, but they are at liberty to remit such forfeiture, and to restore the shares to the present owners at any time before actual sale, on payment of arrears of calls and expenses. The accounts showed—Balance of accounts passed the 15th May last, 96*l.* 4s. 10d.; arrears of calls since paid, 39*l.* 7s.; call of 5s. made the 15th of May (less arrears, 72*l.*), 256*l.*= 319*l.* 11s. 10d.—May costs, 111*l.*; June ditto, 77*l.* 12s. 7d.: leaving balance, 130*l.* 19s. 3d. The captain reported that nothing had been done underground since last meeting, except same trifling shallow drivings in the way of exploration, the works having been principally confined to the erection of the engine-house and other necessary buildings; and that the engine would be at work in about three weeks.

At Mengearne and Tregworstic Mines meeting, on the 14th inst., the accounts showed—Balance from last account, 103*l.* 10s. 8d.; costs for four months ending May, 176*l.* 9s. 2d.; merchants' bills, 42*l.* 11s. 2d.=322*l.* 11s. —Received on account of calls, 215*l.*: leaving balance against adventurers, 107*l.* 11s. A call of 1*l.* per share was made.

At East Balleswidden two-monthly meeting, on Thursday, the financial statement showed—Cash on account of calls, &c., to 23d May, 735*l.* 13s.; ditto to date, 284*l.*=1019*l.* 13s.—Mine cost, &c., to 23d May, 680*l.* 17s. 9d.; ditto to date, 148*l.* 0s. 1d.: leaving balance in hand, 190*l.* 15s. 2d. The assets are: Balance in hand, 190*l.* 15s. 2d.; calls unpaid, 200*l.* 10s.; call of 5s. made this day, 256*l.*=647*l.* 5s. 2d.—The liabilities: Merchants' bills, 290*l.* 2s. 7d.; mine cost, June and July, 290*l.*: leaving balance in favour of the adventurers, 67*l.* 2s. 7d. Satisfactory reports from the agents were read, and a call of 5s. per share made.

The general meeting of shareholders in the Okel Tor Mine, called at Plymouth on the 17th, was adjourned to the Exchange, Woolster-street, on the 5th August. In the meantime, it is expected they will cut the lode 30 fms. from surface, and hope to have at once a lode that will pay cost. Shares have changed hands at 25s. and 30s. each.

At an adjourned meeting of adventurers in Wheal Grenville, on Thursday, resolutions for placing the management in the hands of Messrs. John Taylor and Sons were confirmed, and rules for the future regulation of the affairs of the adventure agreed to.

At Treleigh Consols, the lode in the winze under the 90 is improved from 14*l.* to 24*l.* per fm.

Capt. R. Dunstan estimates that the money in hand (nearly 3000*l.*) will bring Caradon Wood-Lead Mine into a profitable state.

From Wheal Carpenter, Mr. John Hitchins, under date South Sydenham, July 23, informs us that the engine is on the mine, and the house nearly ready for its reception. In driving the shallow level east, in the last week, the lode has been cut, from 4 feet to 6 feet wide, and produced some good work for copper, with peach and spar; this end is now nearly 30 fms. east of the cross-course.

At Wheal Crebor, the steam-engine is on the mine, and the engine-house is nearly erected. When the two first levels under the adit are extended through the great cross-course lately discovered in the adit level west, the most satisfactory results are anticipated. The Rundle shaft is already sunk 50 fms. under adit.

From Stanagwyn, we have seen a report written upon the spot, dated 21st inst., representing the lode in the end richer than ever, yielding by assay 20⅜ per cent. for copper; and on one side of the lode tin, worth 4 cwts. per 100 sacks. The men are stoping down 20 tons per day, at 2s. per ton. Capt. Manuel is represented as very sanguine of success; we, therefore, advice the immediate sampling of a small parcel, to test the real value, and prove who is right and who wrong. This will be more convincing than reports or letter writing.

The lode in the winze under the 46, at Carvannal, is strongly impregnated with mundic, similar to Penstruthal prior to her cutting rich. Mundic is said "to ride a good horse;" and in this district it is one of the most favourable symptoms for making ore in the deeper levels. Some large purchases have been made during the week at 20*l.* per share. Thirty tons of ore are at surface, and double that quantity expected by the 31st. The ore appears to be dipping west.

At Wheal Guskis the engine-shaft has been sunk 10 fms. under the adit, where it has intersected Martin's lode with good tin in it, but the extent and value have not been ascertained, from the quantity of water overpowering the hand labour. A meeting held at the mine on the 22d determined upon a call of 6s. per share, to meet the cost, and provide for the payment for machinery for vigorously prosecuting the mine in depth.

At Lydford Consols, the Wheal Fanny lode has been discovered and opened upon for 100 fms., showing a splendid lode, at least 10 ft. wide; it runs through the sett for about 500 fms., and adds very considerably to the value of the property.

The Gallt-y-Maen directors have received very favourable news: Capt. Champion, it appears, has discovered two lodes—one copper, the other tin; and he is very sanguine as to the value of the property. A paragraph appeared in the *Times*, noticing that a correspondent had received an allotment letter, for which he had not applied; we are assured that the transaction was entirely an error, and would have been satisfactorily explained on application at the office.

Daren Mine sold 25 tons of copper ore, at 11*l.* 12s. 6d., to Messrs. Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co. It is somewhat a new feature in the mines of Cardiganshire that we have to notice regular sales of copper. It was supposed formerly that copper ore did not exist in the clay-slate of that county in sufficient quantity to render it worthy of notice as a mercantile commodity. We understand that the present sale is sufficient to pay the cost of the mine and leave a balance of profit, independent of the silver-lead ore, which is now obtained to the extent of 120*l.* worth per month. From this we augur that it is not impossible that mines may be worked with advantage in Cardiganshire for copper ore alone, a position at variance with the most received opinions upon this subject.

The accounts from the Allt-y-Crib Mine are that the washers are getting on with the dressing to the extent of 10 tons weekly. The water is not yet pumped out of the old mine under the adit level.

The work at Pen-y-Cefn and Llettynhen Mines is going on favourably —dressing the usual quantities of ore, and approaching the ore ground in the upper levels, which will enable the sales to be increased with advantage to the company. The ore ground opening in the 20 at Llettynhen is longer and stronger than in the 10 fm. level, and much reliance may be placed on this proving to be a good mine.

At Bronfloyd the ore ground is still extending, and the appearance of the mine holds out the strongest reason to conclude that it is an investment from which permanency and ample profits upon the outlay may be looked for with perfect confidence.

No information has been received from Bwlch Consols this week.

Caegynon still opens favourably; the show of ore at surface and underground is very encouraging, and fair profits may be relied upon; the courses of ore yield from 15*l.* to 20*l.* to the fathom on both lodes, and improve in sinking.

The Cardiganshire Mining Association have commenced operations: a deputation from the committee of management, after inspecting the Esgair Mwyn Lead Mine, set her to work, with a determination to realise the handsome returns they are led to expect from the various reports which have been furnished respecting the property.

A correspondent in Illogan informs us that at Tincroft Mine four pares of tributers will, in the present month, return 1500*l.* worth of ore, at an average tribute of 2s. in 1*l.*; that the profit now making will, in five or six months, clear off all the debt, without the least necessity of making a call, and all by fair working, that may court the inspection of any impartial person. The statement made about "picking the eyes out" must, therefore, be considered an "optical delusion."

At East Wheal Russell little can be done under ground until the erection of the new 40-in. steam-engine, which will be on the mine in a few weeks. The most confident expectations are still entertained of this mine.

Shares have changed hands in Alfred Consols, West Providence, Mary Ann, Trelawny, Spearne Consols, Tincroft, Wheal Reeth, Treviskey and Barrier, Penzance Consols, Wheal Arthur, Bodmin Consols, South Tamar, Bedford United, Merllyn, Langford, Trebell, Wheal Crebor, Devon and Courtenay, Wheal Golden, Wheal Zion, East Boringdon Park, Trehane, West Ding Dong, Comfort, Wheal Seton, Crane and Bejawsa, East Tolgus, Tywardreath, West Frances, Wheal Cupid, Wheal Russel, and Trefusis.

In Foreign shares, business has been done in Cobre, St. John del Rey, Australian, Santiago, Linares, and Copiapo.

From Linares we learn that the engine-shaft progresses, and will shortly be communicated with the 55 fm. level. The 55, west of Wilson's, will yield 3½ tons of ore per fm., and the stopes 15 tons of lead ore per fm., of good quality. The tribute department is looking very well. A shipment is in course of being made at Seville. Lead ore weighed in 12th July, 38 tons: total in stock, 1015 tons 14 cwts. Pig-lead smelted, 22 tons 14 cwts.: total in stock, 152 tons 12 cwts.

From the Copiapo Mines, advices have been received to the 24th May. At Checo, the 20 east of Harman's is in a large lode, 18 in. of which is superior class copper ore. The 12 fm. level contains good quality ore, and the stopes are much as last reported. At La Compania they have holed the winze from the 10 to the 18, and have commenced driving east—lode 2½ to 3 ft. wide, good quality ore. At La Reyna they are sanguine of meeting with one of the best courses of ore ever seen in Chili. At San Carlos they have a very promising lode—the bottom level yielding deposits of ore, making a produce of 30 per cent. The total produce for April is the same as the month preceding—viz.: 63 tons of copper ore. The silver mines do not appear so good, though still holding out promise. At Al Fin Hallada they have 12 cajones of ore ready for removal on the 30th inst. Santa Ana is estimated to prove at no distant day the best mine in the mineral; 20 cargas of ore at the concha.

Advices from the Royal Santiago Mines have been received, dated 9th and 18th June. The workings in the 32 are again suspended by an influx of water. In the 22, west of Taylor's, 6 in. of the lode is orey. The 10 fm. level is as good, rather less productive, but water prevents the winze (which is a third part down) from being sunk at present; it is expected to be drained out shortly, and when the end is driven, it will open ground for pitches. Some rich ore has been broken from the 22d east, where the lode is small, but surrounded with small branches; when they unite with the lode in depth, under the gossan, a good lode is expected by those upon the spot, who are best capable of judging.

Very little business has been transacted in bank shares during the week, the result of several of the meetings being awaited. The sales are limited to—Colonial (25*l.* paid), at 11½; Provincial of Ireland (25*l.* paid), 42½; Union of London (10*l.* paid), 13¾, ex. div.

Dock shares remain as before. Commercial stock is quoted at 84; East and West India, 141½, ex. div.; London, 112; St. Katharine, 77; Southampton, 17½.

In steam-boat shares there have been but few transactions, but Royal Mail Steam are marked a shade higher, at 76½, 76, 77, and 76½. General Steam Navigation shares are quoted at 27½, ½. In Peninsular and Oriental old shares no transactions are recorded, but in the new issue (5*l.* paid) business is marked at 9.

Insurance shares are well supported at former rates, but without any particular movement. The quotations at present ruling are as follows:—Albion, 86; Alliance, British and Foreign, 21⅝; ditto, Marine, 37½; Atlas, 17⅝; British Commercial, 7; Church of England, 2⅝, 3; Clerical, Medical, and General Life, 20; County, 80, ex. div.; Crown, 15; Eagle, 6½; Equity and Law, 5; English and Scottish Law Life, 2⅞; European Life, 12; General, 5½; Globe, 133½, ex. div.; Guardian, 56½; Imperial Life, 245; Imperial Fire, 18½; Indemnity Marine, 50½; Law Life, 3; Law Fire, 46; Legal and General Life, 4½; London Fire, 19; London Ship, 19; Marine, 16; Medical, Invalid, and General Life, 2½; Monarch, 1, ex. div.; National Loan Fund, 2½; Phœnix, 156. ex. div.; Professional Life, 7; Provident Life, 30; Rock Life, 6½; Royal Exchange, 221; Sun Fire, 209; ditto, Life, 48; United Kingdom, 5; Victoria Life, 5, 5½.

Shares in the General Reversionary and Investment Society are worth 92 to 93; Equitable Reversionary, 109⅞; Reversionary Interest Society, 101½, ex. div.

Miscellaneous shares are quoted as follows in the official list:—Assam Tea Company, 8; Australian Agricultural, 15; Australian Trust, 20; Anglo-Mexican Mint, 25; Canada Company, 47, 48, 49; ditto, Five per Cent. Bonds, 95⅞; Hudson's Bay Stock, 205; Price's Patent Candle Company, 23; South Australian, 24½; Van Diemen's Land, 1.

HULL, THURSDAY.—Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co., state that the market for mining shares has undergone no particular change, the purchases, in the absence of anything like speculation, being only to a very moderate extent. Tremaynes are in request, while St. Aubyn and Gryll's, and Trannack and Bosence, are offered at rather tempting prices.

CALLOW'S BLASTING POWDER.—We have the satisfaction to inform our readers—many of whom have taken a serious interest in the subject of this invention—that at the instance of some influential gentlemen to whom it has been submitted, an independent professional investigation of it is in progress. The report in its integrity, whether favourable or the reverse, will be furnished to us. It will embrace the necessary physical as well as chemical tests, to arrive at a correct adjudication upon every phase of examination. This candour is highly commendable; and to Mr. Callow it will be so far beneficial as to preclude any future miscalculation in case his original anticipations be erroneous. If inventors generally would thus seek an impartial test before urging their supposed improvements, the public and themselves would, in nine cases out of ten, be saved vast unnecessary trouble. There is no genuine invention that does not suffer more or less by the multitude of spurious proposals foisted on the holders of capital—men mostly unacquainted with the scientific means of ascertaining the truth. Deceived or misled by some fraudulent or suppositious patent, they naturally decline aid to other and meritorious applicants; and the result is that we may observe multitudes of talented designs incomplete or abandoned for want of funds. To this announcement we are obliged, however, painfully to add, that in the course of the experiments, Mr. Callow has had the misfortune to mutilate his hand by an accidental explosion. In handling, rather for an unnecessary episodial inquiry, a powerful combination, differing from his powder, a metallic bar, which had been immersed in sulphuric acid, came into contact with the mass, causing it to ignite, and shatter the upper joints of the fore-finger and thumb of one hand. The accident required amputation above the joints; but involved no other serious consequences.

COAL MARKET, LONDON.

PRICE OF COALS PER TON AT THE CLOSE OF THE MARKET.

MONDAY.—Ships at market, 37; sold, 36.
WEDNESDAY.—Ships at market, 165; sold, 116.
FRIDAY.—Ships at market, 73; sold, 51.

COMPLETION OF THE RAILWAY TO GALWAY.—The crowning finish was given on Saturday to the great line of railway from Dublin to Galway, by placing the last rail on the Shannon-bridge. This splendid structure is 500 feet long, and constructed of wrought-iron girders, with openings of 165 ft. in the clear. On Saturday, Mr. Hemans, the chief engineer of the line, with a staff of assistants, arrived to witness the completion of the bridge, and test its strength by driving the first locomotive over it. By 10 o'clock at night, after great exertion, the closing rail was cut and laid in its place, and amidst the cheers of a great crowd of spectators the *Venus* engine was driven four times rapidly from end to end of the bridge, which bore the weight without the slightest apparent deflexion. The line is to be inspected for the Government this week, and will be open to the public on the 1st August next.

ANNUAL MINING RETURNS.

Particulars of Copper Ores sold in Cornwall (June 30, 1850, to June 30, 1851).

Copper ores	*Tons*	154,299	0	0	Average produce		7¼	
Fine copper		12,199	16	1	Average standard	£	101	0
Amount of money	£	808,244	1	6	Average price		5	4

Particulars of Copper Ores sold in Wales (June 30, 1850, to June 30, 1851).

Copper ores	*Tons*	40,422	0	0	Average produce		17¼	
Fine copper		6,913	3	17	Average standard	£	88	15
Amount of money	£	522,590	0	6	Average price		12	18

Total for Cornwall and Wales.

Copper ores	*Tons*	194,721	0	0	Fine copper	*Tons*	19,112	19
Amount of money	£	1,330,834	2	0.				

LEAD ORES.

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 90 TONS FOXDALE LEAD ORE.

Bidders.	*Douglas, Isle of Man, 22d July.* *Price per Ton.*		
Newton, Keates, and Co. (purchasers)	£11	2	0
Mather and Co.	10	9	0
John P. Eyton	10	15	0
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	10	12	6
Thomas Somers	10	11	6
Tamar Smelting Co.	10	1	0
Pontifex and Wood	9	0	0
Locke, Blackett, and Co.	10	6	6

TICKETINGS FOR ABOUT 100 TONS NEWTONARD'S LEAD ORE,

Sold at Douglas, Isle of Man, 24th July.

Walker, Parker, and Co.—purchasers	£10	3	0
J. P. Eyton	10	1	6
Newton, Keates, and Co.	10	0	0
Sims, Willyams, Nevill, and Co.	9	18	6
Locke, Blackett, and Co.	9	7	6
T. Somers	8	9	6

Sold at Aberystwith, on the 21st July.

Mines.	*Tons.*	*Price p. Ton.*	*Purchasers.*
Goginan	75	£14 16 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.
ditto	45	15 5 0	ditto
Frongoch	40	10 8 0	Sims, Willyams, & Co.
ditto	40	10 8 0	Panther Smelting Co.
Cwmystwith	30	10 6 0	ditto
ditto	30	10 6 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Nanteos	45	9 12 0	R. Michell & Son.

Sold at the Mine, on the 23d of July.

Wheal Golden	50	£13 2 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.

Ticketings at the King's Head Hotel, Holywell, 24th July.

Pant-y-mwyn	20	£10 5 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Pen-yr-henblas	54	10 18 6	ditto
Westminster	67	11 0 0	ditto
ditto	67	11 0 0	ditto
Jamaica	30	8 8 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
Maesysafn	90	10 15 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.
Milwr	20	11 1 0	ditto
Pantyffrith	16	11 0 6	J. P. Eyton.
ditto round	9	13 15 6	ditto
Machynlleth	39	11 7 6	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	16	10 10 6	Walker, Parker, & Co.

Sold at the Mine.

Holmbush	30	£15 9 6	Tamar Company.
East Wheal Rose	17	14 14 6	T. Somers.
ditto	4	8 0 0	ditto
ditto	15	12 5 6	Tamar Company.
ditto	5	9 5 0	R. Michell & Son.
ditto	7	15 15 0	Newton, Keates, & Co.
ditto	6	12 15 0	Walker, Parker, & Co.

COPPER ORES.

Sampled July 9, and Sold at the Royal Hotel, Truro, July 24.

Mines.	*Tons.*	*Price.*	*Mines.*	*Tons.*	*Price.*
Perran St. George	79	£4 6 0	Treviskey	110	£7 8 6
ditto	77	2 2 0	ditto	84	6 4 0
ditto	69	2 6 6	ditto	75	3 16 6
ditto	68	2 8 6	ditto	66	6 12 0
ditto	67	5 0 0	ditto	48	5 8 6
ditto	63	2 16 0	Par Consols	82	6 17 6
ditto	56	3 8 0	ditto	81	5 19 6
ditto	53	3 16 0	ditto	75	4 16 6
ditto	48	5 8 6	ditto	48	4 9 0
ditto	45	3 16 0	South Caradon	82	7 8 0
ditto	43	6 11 6	ditto	51	7 6 0
ditto	32	5 1 6	ditto	42	7 8 0
United Mines	86	7 12 6	ditto	28	3 19 0
ditto	83	3 14 0	South Tolgus	74	4 9 6
ditto	80	4 4 6	ditto	49	9 17 6
ditto	67	5 10 6	ditto	32	3 12 0
ditto	53	4 6 6	Trethellan	70	3 0 0
ditto	52	5 6 0	Treleigh Consols	26	4 4 6
ditto	39	5 0 6	ditto	24	6 2 0
ditto	28	3 9 6	ditto	20	2 8 6
Consolidated	84	4 10 6	Wheal Ellen	38	6 16 0
ditto	83	4 10 6	ditto	30	5 4 0
ditto	62	4 2 6	Wh. Mary, Redruth	30	4 10 0
ditto	59	6 6 0	ditto	10	2 8 6
ditto	57	4 12 6	Wheal Clifford	26	4 8 6
ditto	50	5 4 0	ditto	8	2 0 0
ditto	35	5 4 0	Wheal Vyvyan	20	6 5 6
ditto	29	2 18 0	ditto	10	1 8 6

TOTAL PRODUCE.

Perran St. George	700	£	2606	9	0	Trethellan	70	£210 0 0
United Mines	488		2469	2	6	Treleigh Consols	70	304 15 0
Consolidated Mines	459		2172	17	0	Wheal Ellen	68	414 8 0
Treviskey	383		2320	8	6	Wh. Mary (Red.)	40	139 5 0
Par Consols	286		1623	4	0	Wheal Clifford	34	131 1 0
South Caradon	203		1400	10	0	Wheal Vyvyan	30	139 15 0
South Tolgus	155		930	4	6			

Average Standard	£102 5 0	Average Produce	7¼
Average Price per ton	£5 0 6		
Quantity of Ore	2986 tons	Quantity of Fine Copper, 225 tons 17 cwts.	
Amount of Money	£14,881 19 6		

LAST SALE.—Average Standard £95 19 0.—Average Produce 8¼
Standard of corresponding sale last month, 103*l.* 10s.—Produce, 7¼.

COMPANIES BY WHOM THE ORES WERE PURCHASED.

	Tons.	Amount.
Mines Royal	130	£559 15 0
Vivian and Sons	691	3150 11 9
Freeman and Co.	27	100 14 0
Grenfell and Sons	574	2711 16 0
Sims, Willyams, and Co.	366	1567 18 6
Williams, Foster, and Co.	743	4519 13 9
Schneider and Co.	238	1193 14 6
Mason and Elkington	217	1041 16 0
Total tons	2986	£14,881 19 6

Copper ores for sale on Thursday next, at Tyack's Hotel, Camborne.—Mines and Parcels.—Tincroft 641—Wheal Seton 601—Wheal Basset 526—North Pool 461—East Wheal Crofty 363—East Pool 353—Camborne Vean 337—Condurrow 263—South Wheal Frances 225—Fowey Consols 161—North Roskear 118—Dolcoath 66—Pendarves Consols 30—Oate's Ore 27.—Total, 4172 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Andrew's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Tywarnhayle 606—Carn Brea 452—Wheal Buller 433—Par Consols 296—Alfred Consols 213—West Wheal Treasury 140—West Fowey Consols 118—Polberrow 109—Levant 100—West Wheal Seton 55—Wheal Agar 51—Hawk's Point 47—Wellington 38—Copper Bottom 31—Wheal Mary (Bodmin) 30—Trelyon Consols 20—St. Aubyn and Grylls 19—Wh. Prosper 12—Trenow Consols 4—East Wheal Squire 1.—Total, 2775 tons.

COMPARATIVE AVERAGES OF THE WEEKLY SALES OF COPPER ORES FOR NINE YEARS—FOURTH SALE FOR JULY, 1851.

Years.	*Tons.*	*Produce.*	*Amount.*	*Standard.*	*Cop. Ore.*	*Price Cake Cop.*
1842	2903	7¼	£14,440 9 6	£108 18	£70 2	£87
1843	3696	6¾	17,010 19 0	107 4	67 3	80
1844	3688	7¼	18,045 7 0	105 15	67 13	82 to 84
1845	3991	7	20,990 15 6	113 13	74 13	88½ to 91½
1846	3578	7¼	17,810 11 0	100 10	64 15	93 to 96
1847	4603	7⅞	24,815 17 6	109 9	72 7	98 to 101
1848	4539	7¼	17,717 7 0	87 0	51 4	79½ to 82½
1849	3623	7½	16,473 4 6	100 0	62 6	79½
1850	3314	7⅛	17,237 15 6	100 6	65 13	84

*** We are unavoidably compelled to postpone the first of a series of papers on Mining in Keswick, Cumberland, which we had intended for our present Journal—it shall, however, appear in our next, and be continued until completed.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"E. M." (Truro).—The oxides of metals produced by sending powerful electric charges through fine wires, and which may be preserved by stretching them about one-eighth of an inch above sheets of white paper, are exceedingly beautiful. The wires disappear with a brilliant flash, and the colours produced are—gold gives purple and brown; silver, grey, brown, and green; platinum, grey and light brown; copper, green, yellow, and brown; iron, light brown; tin, yellow and grey; zinc, dark brown; lead, brown and blue-grey; brass, purple and brown.

"A Shareholder" (Bridgend) had better wait until after the forthcoming meeting.

"Mineralogist" (Camborne).—Native antimony is found in veins in the mountains of Chalsianches, in Dauphiny, where it is accompanied by the grey, white, and red ores of antimony, cobalt, glance, and quartz. At Andreasberg, in the Harts, it is accompanied by red silver ore, calcareous spar, and quarts. At Sahlberg, in Westermannland, Sweden, it is disseminated in calcareous spar.

Mr. Hopkins is now in the north of England, but will be back at his office early next week.

"A Subscriber" (Oxford).—Advices have been received by the Anglo-California Mining Company. We are informed they were merely private communications to the board. Nothing has yet arrived from the mines.

"A Shareholder" (Strand) can obtain the information he requires, on application of any broker.

"A Streamer" (Marazion).—The Stannary Laws are very ancient. There was, doubtless, a "custom" among Cornish *tynners* from very remote times, but the charter was first granted by John, and confirmed and extended by Edward I. in the 14th century. The system was revised, better regulated, and extended under Edward III. and succeeding monarchs, down to Elizabeth. It was by 7 and 8 William IV. cap. 106, that mines of copper and all other minerals were brought within the jurisdiction of the Stannary Courts.

The letter of "Veritas," on the affairs of the Tincroft Mining Company, shall appear in our next Journal.

"An Admirer" (Tavistock).—The papers furnished to our Journal by the late Dr. Murray are not likely to be collected for separate publication: they are very numerous, and extend over many volumes.

"A Collier" (Wednesbury).—An agreement to work mines "as long as they are fairly workable," does not bind the miner to work as long as there is ore or coal to be got, but as long as such working is profitable. In one case, the Court of Chancery relieved the lessee of a colliery of certain rates, from the effect of a covenant in his lease to work on the colliery ceasing to be profitable, and his offering to pay for all the coal that could be got.

"Equitarius" (Bryanston-square).—Injunctions have always been obtainable from the Courts of Equity to restrain the working of mines where it amounted to waste, and the remedy has been extended to cases of trespass.

"A Subscriber" (Exeter).—A letter addressed to our office will reach the patentee.

WHEAL GOLDEN.—Mr. John Tubb complains of the conduct of parties concerned in the starting of this adventure towards him. We have no doubt, on proper explanation, full justice will be done—at least, we have reason to expect everything fair and honourable from the chairman.

"A Young Traveller" (Bedford).—Soon after entering the county of Derbyshire from the south, you approach the chain of hills of mountain limestone which have been called the English Appennines, forming, as it were, a root in Derbyshire and Cheshire, and sending forth a trunk which, running due north, branches into the mountains of Westmoreland, Cumberland, and Northumberland. The scenery is both sublime and beautiful, and the mines and natural curiosities well worthy attentive inspection. There is a system of local Government for the former, confined to that part of the Duchy of Lancaster within the county.

"M. T." (Cornhill).—The Styrian scythes are manufactured from iron found in that locality. They are easily prepared, and are considered nearly equal to steel. They are exported from Germany to Russia and Scandinavia, and are in general use in the interior of Germany.

A paper on Iron Steam Boilers appeared in the Journal of the 27th July, 1850.

"R. R." (Tavistock) on the Dowsing Rod; Mr. W. Radley, Ch.E., on the Igneous Theory; Mr. J. Y. Watson's Compendium of British Mining—the East Wheal Rose Lead Mine; Mr. W. Fairbairn on the Construction of Iron Vessels exposed to Severe Strain; also a description of a Blast-Furnace for the Manufacture of Iron (with an illustration); and Brown's Patent Blooming Machine—shall appear in our next.

The Cost-Book System.

Having repeated applications for particulars respecting the Cost-book System, we have reprinted, as a pamphlet, the paper descriptive of its principles and practice, which appeared in the *Mining Journal*. Copies can be procured through any bookseller or newsman, or at our office, price 6d.

*** We must impress upon our correspondents, the necessity of invariably furnishing us with their names and addresses—not that their communications should, consequently, be noticed, but as an earnest to us of their good faith.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications may be addressed—

TO THE EDITOR,
Mining Journal Office,
26, FLEET-STREET, LONDON.

And Post-office orders made payable to Wm. Salmon Mansell, as acting for the proprietors.

THE MINING JOURNAL

Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 26, 1851.

THE MINING JOURNAL is published at about Eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, at the office, 26, Fleet-street, and can be obtained, before Twelve, of all news Agents, at the Royal Exchange, and other parts of London.

The usual annual return of the importation and exportation of the United Kingdom of lead, copper, tin, and zinc, printed by order of the House of Commons, has just been published, and also an account of the quantities of coal, cinders, and culm shipped at the several ports of England, Scotland, and Ireland, coastways, to the colonies, and for exportation for the year ending Jan. 5, 1850, and the difference as compared with 1849. The total quantity of lead in pig and sheet was 11,876 tons, of which 2698 tons were imported into the port of London, 7157 into Newcastle, 1726 to Liverpool, and the remainder to Bristol, Hull, Dublin, &c. Of this quantity 11,448 tons came from Spain, and the remainder from Portugal, the Hanseatic Towns, and other places. The exportation of British lead amounted to 20,166 tons pig and sheet, 1750 tons shot, 562 tons litharge, 2112 tons red lead, 2044 tons white lead; and the quantity of foreign lead re-exported was 3218 tons pig and sheet, and 20 tons white lead. Of the British lead 7569 tons left the port of London, 7040 tons Liverpool, 2236 Newcastle, 1617 Hull, and the remainder from other ports; and of which the United States took 5515 tons pig and sheet, and 251 tons white lead: Russia, 3775 tons pig and sheet, and 140 tons litharge; British East Indies, 2927 tons pig and sheet, 1163 tons red lead, 357 tons of shot, and 232 tons white lead; France, 2838 tons pig and sheet; China, 1164 tons pig and sheet; Brazil, 702 tons pig and sheet, 234 tons shot, and 103 tons white lead; Hanseatic Towns, 245 tons pig and sheet, 64 tons shot, 100 tons litharge, 127 tons red lead, and 118 tons white lead; Holland, 146 tons pig and sheet, and 304 tons red lead; Canada, 234 tons pig and sheet, 461 tons shot, 219 tons white lead, and 50 tons red; Belgium, 237 pig and sheet, and 80 tons red lead; Australia, 513 tons pig and sheet, 147 tons shot, and 192 tons white lead; Turkey, 228 tons pig and sheet; Denmark, 201 tons pig and sheet, and 167 tons white lead; and the remainder to various other places. The principal quantity of foreign lead was exported from Newcastle to America, Russia, Denmark, Prussia, Holland, Belgium, and France; the remainder from London and Hull, amounting to 3218 tons.

The importations of copper into the United Kingdom during the year amounted to 40,388 tons of ore, 5474 tons regulus, 669 tons bricks and pigs, 432 tons old (fit only for re-manufacture), 4212 tons bars, rods, and ingots, 12 tons plates and coin, and manufactured copper, including engraved plates, in value 35,946*l.* 13s. 6d. Of these several quantities Swansea received 31,696 tons of ore, 3727 tons regulus, 214 tons bars, &c.; London, 5581 tons of ore, 1150 tons regulus, 97 tons unwrought, 193 tons old, fit for re-manufacture, 2252 tons bars, rods, &c., and in value manufactured 35,247*l.* 7s. 6d.; Liverpool, 2691 tons of ore, 346 tons regulus, 544 tons bricks and pigs, 218 tons old for re-manufacture, 1632 tons bars, rods, &c. Of this quantity of copper ore 25,231 tons were received from Cuba, 6987 tons from South Australia, 2251 tons from Chili, 1320 tons from Peru, 946 tons from Spain, 778 tons from Holland, &c.; of the regulus, 3313 tons were from Chili, 804 tons from New South Wales, 623 tons from France, 404 tons from Turkey, 244 tons from Peru, &c.; bricks and pigs, 304 tons were from America, and 242 tons from Chili; old copper, fit only for re-manufacture, 179 tons were from America, 72 tons from Turkey, 52 tons from Holland, 23 tons from the Hanse Towns, &c.; bars, rods, and ingots, 3085 tons were from Chili, 504 tons from Russia, 225 tons from Peru, 147 tons from Norway, 124 tons from South Australia, &c.; and of manufactured copper and engraved plates, the Hanse Towns sent us to the amount of 16,796*l.*, Holland 12,055*l.*, France 3976*l.*, Belgium 2819*l.*, &c. The quantities retained for home consumption were—ore 40,382 tons, regulus 5229 tons, bricks and pigs 549 tons, old copper 408 tons, bars, rods, and ingots, 3401 tons, and manufactured copper 4788*l.* The total quantity of British copper exported was 21,308 tons, consisting of 13,150 tons sheets and nails, 7734 tons bricks and pigs, 398 tons other wrought, 18 tons wire, and 7 tons 8 cwts. coin; the principal portion of which were exported from London, Liverpool, Swansea, and Hull. The principal quantity of foreign copper exported consisted of manufactures and engraved plates to the amount of 31,159*l.* The principal places to which the British copper was sent were—bricks and pigs, France 4567 tons, East Indies 1202 tons, Holland 909 tons, Belgium 552 tons, Italy 387 tons; sheets, nails, &c., East Indies 5487 tons, United States 2503 tons, Hanse Towns 757 tons, Italy 688 tons, Holland 597 tons, Brazil 359 tons; foreign, West Indies 286 tons, Canada 292 tons, Belgium 253 tons, Australia 250 tons. The total quantity of British copper exported from the port of London alone was 9310 tons, consisting of bricks and pigs 2884 tons, coin 5 tons 12 cwts., sheets, nails, &c., 6219 tons, wire 10 tons, other wrought 192 tons, and of foreign manufactured and engraved plates to the amount of 30,694*l.* The total quantity of British copper exported from Liverpool was 7360 tons, and of foreign 105 tons, bricks and pigs 72 tons, rods and ingots and manufactured 211*l.* The amount of duty received on copper ore imported was 2019*l.* 10s. 3d.

The total quantity of tin imported into the United Kingdom was 1686 tons, the duty on which amounted to 5827*l.*, and there were retained for home consumption 1088 tons. The exports amounted to 1588 tons, of which 472 tons were sent to Russia, 416 tons to France, 240 tons to Turkey, 53 tons to Holland, 42 tons to Syria, 40 tons to Spain and Canaries, 33 tons to America, 33 tons to the Hanse Towns, 40 tons to Malta, 24 tons to Brazil, &c. The exports of foreign tin amounted to 190 tons.

The quantity of zinc imported was 18,626 tons, of which 7811 tons were from the Hanse Towns, 7236 tons from Prussia, 2909 tons from Belgium, and the remainder from Denmark, Holland, France, and Italy. The total quantity exported was 1152 tons British, and 3423 tons foreign; of the latter 3012 tons were sent to the East Indies, and 214 tons to America; and of the former 224 tons went to Russia, 215 tons to America, 201 tons to the East Indies, 80 tons to Australia, 79 tons to the British settlements in South Africa, 50 tons to Canada, 47 tons to the Hanse Towns, 32 tons to Buenos Ayres, 24 tons to Italy, and the remainder to sundry other places.

As compared with last year, the several imports and exports will stand thus:—

		IMPORTS. 1849.	IMPORTS. 1850.	EXPORTS. 1849.	EXPORTS. 1850.
Lead, pig and sheet	*Tons*	7216	11,876	15,227	20,166
" Ore		1381	1,700	180	165
" White		43	40	1,676	2,043
" Shot		—	—	1,799	1,750
" Litharge		—	—	502	562
" Red		—	7½	1,621	2,112
" Foreign pig & sheet		—	—	5,161	3,218
Copper ore		46237	40,388	—	150
" Regulus		1196	5,474	—	—
" Bricks and pigs		668	669	7,350	7,734
" Old, fit only for re-manufacture		223	432	—	—
" Bars, rods, &c.		1923	4,212	—	—
" Coin		18	12	10	7
" Sheets, nails, &c.		—	—	12,827	6,219
" Wire		—	—	26	10
" " other wrought		—	—	268	192
" Manufactured & engraved plates		£25383	£35,946	£21,307	£31,159
Tin, Brit. and For.	*Tons*	1791	1,686	2,211	1,778
Zinc, "		15915	18,626	5,398	4,574

The total quantity of coals, cinders, and culm shipped at the different ports of England, Scotland, and Ireland, in the year ended the 5th Jan. last, was 8,552,706 tons, against 9,367,778 tons in 1849, showing a falling off of 815,072 tons. There were coals, 8,291,288 tons; coke, 38,440 tons; and culm, 222,978 tons. This decrease has, doubtless, been caused not from any falling of in consumption of fuel, but from the competition which has arisen with the shipping interest from railway transit. The quantity of coals only was 8,291,288 tons, of which 2,127,558 were shipped at Newcastle; Sunderland, 1,770,444 tons; Hartlepool, 1,032,173 tons; Cardiff, 486,183 tons; Newport, 402,078 tons; Stockton, 397,982 tons; Shields, 255,738 tons; Irvine, 188,782 tons; Maryport, 187,464 tons; Swansea, 178,458 tons; Llanelly, 158,160 tons, &c. The total quantity of coals, culm, and cinders exported was 3,351,880 tons, of the value of 1,284,224*l.* against 2,828,039 tons in 1849, and value 1,087,122*l.*, being an increase of 533,841 tons, and in money 197,102*l.* The ports to which the principal portion of these fuels were sent were France, 612,545 tons, value 219,074*l.*; Hanseatic Towns, 344,480 tons, 111,967*l.*; Denmark, 296,185 tons, 94,678*l.*; Russia, 235,198 tons, 81,866*l.*; Prussia, 186,528 tons, 56,430*l.*; Spain, 186,047 tons, 87,500*l.* Holland, 159,953 tons, 54,613*l.*; Italy, 136,063 tons, 58,258*l.*; America, 129,706 tons, 67,737*l.*; East Indies, 97,001 tons, 44,260*l.*; Turkey, 86,693 tons, 32,750*l.*; and smaller quantities to various other places. The ports from whence the principal quantities of coal were transported were—Newcastle, 1,007,716 tons, of the value of 365,502*l.*; Sunderland, 459,712 tons, 116,238*l.*; Hartlepool, 314,012 tons, 88,439*l.*; Liverpool, 259,099 tons, 128,284*l.*; Cardiff, 231,887 tons, 106,601*l.*; Shields, 192,773 tons, 73,573*l.*; Newport, 125,220 tons, 61,058*l.*; Stockton, 70,851 tons, 20,429*l.*; London, 66,366 tons, 56,006*l.*; and various other places. On this 3,351,880 tons, exported to foreign parts and British settlements, the amount of duty paid was 1045*l.* 15s. 1d. The quantity of coal brought into the port of London in 1850 was—coastways 3,553,304 tons, and by inland navigation and land carriage 85,579 tons; together, 3,638,883 tons. As compared with the previous year, the numbers stand thus:—

		Coastways.	Inland Nav. and Land Carriage.	Total.
Year 1850	*Tons*	3,553,304	85,579	3,638,883
Year 1849		3,339,146	41,640	3,380,786
Increase		214,158	43,939	258,097

We are weekly receiving numerous communications on the subject of mineral lodes, the formation of veins, the most certain indications of productiveness, and the most economic modes of working mines in different parts of the kingdom, for which it is impossible to find space; nor, indeed, would the majority of them, under any circumstances, be admissable, inasmuch as while the writers profess to avoid all personalities and undigested theories, and treat only on practical facts, they generally lapse into that very objectionable style, which in the opening parts of their letters they so freely condemn. One communication, however, we have this week received from "Adonis Major" which exactly meets our views, and which we should have inserted, but it is so completely in unison with some remarks which we had intended for insertion in this day's Journal, that the spirit of it will be found in the observations which we here subjoin. Instead of those of our correspondents who are men of experience, and from whom we might expect to obtain really sound useful knowledge, indulging in personalities, and building up theories without foundation, they would much better employ their time and their pens in suggesting and discussing plans for the removal of that ignorance which so clearly exists in the mining districts on the subject of mineral veins, the indications for their discovery, the most certain tests of their productiveness and their economic working, and in the best means for the dissemination of such useful knowledge as would prove of the greatest benefit to all concerned. Notwithstanding mining operations have been followed up with tolerable continuity for 2000 years in Cornwall, and although the steam-engine has done much to develope the riches of the deep mines, we think it cannot be shown that with all this amount of experience a corresponding increase of knowledge has taken place. The real principles (if such they can be called) followed out in mining operations appear the same as our forefathers practised: the system must still be considered in its infancy, and we fear it will be long before it can be reckoned among the exact sciences. Hence the necessity for information and discussion on all important points; and since our mines do not appear to be brought under that fostering care which other European governments, without exception, bestow on their mines, it becomes particularly a duty on the part of agents, and others connected with them, to note and record all points of interest which may tend to the elucidation of new truths. And as Nature is uniform in all her operations, and as not even in the distribution of mineral veins is anything left to chance, so the time may arrive when mining operations may be undertaken with somewhat of a nearer approach to certainty than can at present be depended on. One most important point in these operations is the keeping a regular series of maps and plans; and while we are no advocates for allowing Government injuriously to interfere with private enterprise, we would make this operation compulsory on all agents and others having the management of mines. Schools in the mining districts, where the rising generation might be instructed in those branches of mining knowledge and geology which can only be learned at surface, would, we believe, eventually be of incalculable benefit, but which we must leave to time; and, in the meanwhile, we have only to repeat that our columns are always open to legitimate discussion, and original papers on useful practical subjects connected with mining; while all observations of a personal character, or which do not appear calculated either to advance or elicit useful information, must be rejected.

We have given the report made by the Committee of Investigation of TINCROFT MINE a careful perusal, and are bound to declare it couched in such unbecoming and ungentlemanly terms that we are not at all surprised it was treated at the meeting of shareholders in the manner it was, after they had attentively listened to the reading thereof, and all the committee had to offer in support of it. The result we gave in our last, and we now turn to a calm consideration of the various points, and submit a few observations, in hopes they will be received, as they are meant, for the good of all concerned. The three great sections, or divisions, that occupied so much of the time of the committee were—the financial department, the real state of the mines, and the local and London management, all important, both in their joint and separate capacity. In the first, the committee charge the board with having made fictitious estimates of tin, the amounts of which had not been realised, and that tin returns had been anticipated for a period of five months; but they failed in proving such to be the fact. The estimates were mere calculations for the board's own use at their respective meetings, usual at all such times and places in every well-regulated company, and they *do not*, in point of fact, show any very considerable difference from the actual sales made, being sometimes over, at others under, the estimate. Such differences occur in every mine; even the copper ore sales in the weekly ticketings are by computed weight, and the real amount not ascertained till after the sampling agent of the company purchasing the ore has weighed the parcel off, when it always turns out somewhat under or over the computed weight: so do the tin estimates, which, in reality, are not considered to be official documents, but mere memoranda made for the observance of the board; and it showed openness and candour on their part, that the committee were allowed access to them; and had they expressed their dissatisfaction at the moment, the explanations that might have been furnished ought to have satisfied them on this point. At the annual meeting on the 30th April the debtor balance was shown to end Dec. to amount to 384*l.* 17s. 6d., and the chairman then stated that there were bills uncharged amounting to 2583*l.*, for additional pitwork and machinery, the erection of burning-houses, sheds, &c.; due to the bankers, 1200*l.*; leaving balance against the company, 4167*l.* 17s. 6d on the 30th April last. The committee, however, state that three sums, extending from August last to end Dec., amounting altogether to 71*l.* 8s. 11d., have been purposely omitted from the cost-sheets of the mines, together with certain other sums for January, February, and March, which, with banker's commission not charged, increase the liabilities to end March to 6457*l.* 12s. 9d. The committee did not attempt to prove this correct before the shareholders; we are, therefore, left to conjecture that it is incorrect, from the circumstance of Mr. FIELD having stated that he had strictly examined the accounts with the book-keeper, and was perfectly satisfied with their correctness and the manner in which they were kept. But we must confess that the system of leaving merchants' bills, or any other liability, uncharged has our utmost condemnation. No liability whatever should be incurred, even if it extended over a period of six or eight months, or say under a year's contract: we maintain, and it is for the security of the otherwise unprotected shareholder that we proclaim it, that every month or two months should bear a regular burthen of liability, whether at a profitable or losing mine. The *fact* should stare every shareholder, agent, and merchant in the face. The goods were required for and supplied in such a period, and ought, without the least deviation, to be charged at the regular time, and never allowed by any party to be withheld, upon any account whatever. The neglect of this engenders only doubt, suspicion, and ill-will, and recoils upon the party at one period or another; for it must come out at last, and then all confidence is lost. Let us look at the fact of Tincroft, a mine that has paid in 10 years an average dividend of 5¾ per cent. per annum: the shares, though scrip, are held by gentlemen of high standing and respectability in the mining hemisphere; at all events they are such that the amount admitted by Mr. JOHNSON of 2583*l.* could not be an object, in a pecuniary view, such as to render the charge or payment to be protracted, and especially during a period while a dividend was paying. Object or no object, however, it ought not to have been; and it surprised even Mr. JOHNSON himself (one of the directors), who assured the shareholders it would never happen again, and we trust it never may. If the committee can substantiate their charge, that a still further amount really exists under the same circumstances, they do right to expose it, and have it rectified for the time to come. We trust, however, that it is not so.

On the financial point the committee go even further, and recommend that the receipts for copper and tin sales be not credited for in the accounts until actually in cash, which would render necessary a further call from the shareholders (as they state it) of 4155*l.* 18s.; but it might vary, and become double, should the returns increase accordingly. Without knowing how these sales are credited, we need only observe that it is so novel a thing to charge a board of directors with giving credit for assets *too soon*, that we scarcely know how to deal with it on this occasion, further than by stating that it is quite proper that the ore receipts should be credited in the same cost that has the tributers' portion debited, month by month, or bi-monthly as it may be, for the purser receives the ore bill four weeks after the copper ore is sold, and does not pay the tributer sooner: the bill is at 30 days, and for tin ore generally cash down, otherwise an acceptance at one month. The committee express themselves thus—"A fair month's cost would then be met by a fair month's returns, the result always indicating the truthful position of the shareholders' property." We have only to say "amen," and confess it should be so. We unite with them also in the following sentiments most cordially:—"It is a self-evident principle, that economy in all commercial affairs is an essential quality, and the same care and attention which are requisite in ordinary business will apply where the expenses are very considerable. If profits are to be produced, they can only be attained by the strictest attention to, and most diligent and minute observance of, economy. The system of taking 12 months' credit, and sometimes longer, for stores and supplies, and then paying for the same by acceptances, is opposed to the established practice of all good mines; it militates against the quality and increases the price of stores, it compromises the company's credit, and destroys the advantage which would accrue upon discounts being taken."

No one can doubt the truth of this; and we sincerely hope that by taking such discounts for the future, a repetition of this complaint may never be made again; and we would add to other concerns similarly affected—"Go thou and do likewise;" better late than never. A vigilant observance of the Cost-book System would, at all times, be a check upon such irregularities. Unfortunately, as at present constituted, Tincroft is on the scrip system—shares handed about from Peter to Paul, day by day, so that no one knows who has an interest or has not from one week to another. This, and the holding of only an annual meeting, should undergo an immediate change, doing away with the scrip altogether. The shares should be registered in the cost-book, upon paying up of the anticipated call of 1*l.* per share, requiring only the usual and inexpensive transfer upon every exchange; every one would then know who his partners were, and a quarterly meeting should assemble them together; by this means confidence would be restored, and the best effects surely realised and maintained—in fact, the shareholders would then be the true auditors of their own accounts, and, of course, see that "a correct system in the books of the London department" and elsewhere, are kept, and thus avoid future complaints on this head. By this mode, no dividends or calls could be made without the shareholders' consent, and perfect acquiescence in, after a due examination of the finances on their part, nor a debt due from South Dolcoath, or any other mine, be allowed to stand for the long period so justly complained of. We are of opinion that by adopting such a plan for their future government the shareholders in Tincroft would never hereafter have cause to complain of the financial department.

The second point is, the real state of the mines. This is a question solved only by comparing the reports received from Capt. FLOYD, the managing underground agent, and those of Capts. THOMAS TREWEEKE and PUCKEY, all men well-known, and acknowledged of practical judgment and ability, weighed against that produced by the committee from Capt. T. RICHARDS, of Hayle: and provided it is thought necessary to have the concern further inspected and reported on by three other mining agents (as suggested at the meeting), there are that number easily to be procured, wholly independent of the concern, whose unbiassed reports have ever been received and relied on. We consider this step quite necessary, when

we refer to the sentiments expressed by Capt. FLOYD himself, at the meeting on the 30th April, and what Capt. T. RICHARDS advises on the 2d June, as to the two shafts, the expense and time required for their completion, and the necessity, or otherwise, of having them.

Capt. P. FLOYD stated—"We are not in a position to render these discoveries available, for want of a new shaft being sunk, and the old engine-shaft being sunk perpendicular from the 100 to the 155 fm. level; and also the removal of an engine from another part of the sett, to be rendered available for raising the stuff to the surface. That with such work effected there could be no doubt of the mine being a good dividend-paying concern for many years. He could get the work done for 6s. that now cost 8s., and could draw two kibbles of stuff where now one only was drawn—in fact, he could not draw away one-half the stuff that could be broken." In addition to which Capt. PUCKEY stated—"That it is the quantity to be drawn and returned that will make the profit; hence, downright shafts are imperative."

Capt. RICHARDS contends that "at present such an outlay is not warranted from the prospects of the mine. The shaft that has enabled the present depth to be attained is sufficient for the small quantity of stuff being broken, and there is no difficulty in drawing it. There is no prospect of the returns far exceeding the expenditure; the average tribute is 10s. 8¾d. in 1*l*. The ground is being worked on tribute in the bottom of the levels before the deeper ones are got under—consequently, as soon as possible, this should be reduced; still it would lessen the returns amazingly to check the whole of the bottom pitches at once." Captain RICHARDS then touches upon two important points—the want of plans and sections and a stock account. That they are not kept already upon Tincroft Mine we can only express surprise. Certainly a mine of such importance, with so many lodes and branches, ought never to be suffered to remain wanting so very important a guide and a proper stock account, and we can only wonder how they have gone on without them.

The committee's last division is "management," and they recommend that "the whole of the executive should be re-constructed. They regret that the principles of the cost-book have not been adopted, and the accounts printed every two or three months. Four general meetings of shareholders should be held during the year, and a call of 1*l*. per share be made at once." Such, then, is the nature of the report; and the observations we have thought necessary to make thereon are as concise and effective as possible, considering their importance to those concerned, and the mining world in general.

The discontent which exists among the coal miners, in consequence of the apathy evinced by the Government authorities by not acceding to their wish in sending down inspectors to attend the inquests on the bodies of their unfortunate companions, who have been killed in the collieries, was noticed in our last Journal; and it was stated that this discontent was fast spreading throughout the country. The following paragraph is extracted from the *Bristol Examiner* of Saturday last, and is confirmatory of what we then said:—

"In another column will be found an account of an accident which occurred at the North-side Colliery on Sunday evening last, and which unfortunately occasioned the death of two poor fellows, and severe injuries to a third. It was but a very short time ago that the whole city was alarmed by upwards of 40 colliers being immured in the same pit for nearly 36 hours, and various rumours were afloat at the time respecting the condition of the shaft—the men saying they knew it was unsafe, but that they were compelled to labour therein, because their own subsistence and that of their families depended on their doing so. It appears that the shaft of the North-side Pit is timbered, and not walled, the former plan (although more expensive and not so safe) enabling the proprietors to get at the coal quicker than they otherwise could do. The men complain of this, and say the shaft ought to be walled; and, considering that miners are continually exposed to unforseen dangers, we think there are few but will agree with them in saying that every possible precaution should be adopted to render their lives as secure as the nature of their occupation will allow. In such a case as the present, the attendance of a Government Inspector, who, from a personal inspection of the shaft, should be able to report upon its condition, would have been satisfactory both to the employers and the employed, and would have tended to allay much of the ill-feeling which now appears to be prevalent. The coroner, as in duty bound, gave two days' notice of the intended inquest to her Majesty's Secretary of State, who merely acknowledged the receipt of the letter, and apparently took no further notice of it. This is the third coal pit accident which has taken place in this neighbourhood within a very short space of time; the two last being of such a nature as would appear to all, but a Government official, to require an immediate and close investigation of the state of the mine at which they occurred. We are at a loss to conceive what use Government inspectors are, if their presence cannot be commanded in a case like the present, where such a diversity of opinion exists as to the safety of the pit; and we hope that the recommendation of the jury will produce its desired effect."

Paragraphs of the same purport have appeared in other local newspapers, but, it appears, without having attracted that attention which the importance of the subject deserves. The present Ministry appear determined not to move in a right direction until they are compelled by the "pressure from without;" and it is to be hoped that the resistless force of public opinion may be brought to bear upon a question so intimately connected with the interests of humanity and the welfare of society, so as to induce a better and a more efficient administration of the law.

In our record of mining accidents, in this day's Journal, will be found one of a most melancholy nature, by which four individuals have been hurried into eternity—two of them young men of fortune, with every means at their command to enable them to look forward to long and happy lives; and this destruction of human life brought about by an act of the most deplorable recklessness on the part of the underlooker, one of the sufferers, who from his knowledge of the state of the mine ought to have known better, that we believe we have ever had to record. The accident occurred at a coal-pit at Chorley, worked by Messrs. BLUNDELL and SONS, of Wigan, and is on the Gillibrand estate, which, by the recent death of his father, has just come into the possession of HENRY HAWARDEN GILLIBRAND FAZAKERLEY, Esq., a youth 19 years of age, who was lord of the manor of Chorley, and also in possession of large property near Liverpool, known as the Fazakerley estate. This young gentleman, with his mother and sister, arrived about a fortnight since at Gillibrand Hall, which for six or eight years has been but little occupied—the two ladies returning to London last Saturday. Mrs. FAZAKERLEY much wished her son to return to the metropolis with them; but he determined to stay a few days at the hall, in expectation of a visit from a London schoolfellow, Mr. TEMPEST GREEN, son of Rear-Admiral Sir ANDREW GREEN, K.C.H., No. 9, James-street, Westminster. A new pit had been sunk on the colliery mentioned to a depth of 208 yards. Another pit, called the Millstone Pit, about 700 yards distant, had a shaft 100 yards deep—the seam of coal rising about 1 in 7. The two workings were communicated, and a powerful engine was kept working to keep the mines clear of water and foul air, which, however, could only be the case so long as the communication with the Millstone Pit was kept open. On Thursday week the engine was stopped, to put in a new lift of pumps, which took the men until Sunday evening to complete—during which time the water accumulated to a great extent, and, doubtless, filled up the communication with the Millstone Pit, driving all the foul air into the other workings. Things were in this dangerous state—the engine having been only a few hours at work—when Mr. JOHN SMITH, of Chorley, met the ill-fated young men near Gillibrand Hall by appointment, when they resolved on a stroll towards the new shaft; and, arriving at the engine-house, the engine boy inquired if they wished to go down? This appears to be the first idea of a descent; and it seems they immediately determined to do so, although Mr. SMITH anxiously persuaded them not to risk the consequences, as he was sure there was danger, nor could all their intreaties induce him to accompany them. TAYLOR, a sinker, and BILLINGE, the underlooker, agreed to descend—the former remarking "they should be as safe in the mine as where they then stood." They took with them a lighted torch and four naked candles; and, thus equipped, rushed madly to their destruction. Within 10 minutes of their heads disappearing from surface, a sudden rush of wind up the shaft, which blew off Mr. SMITH's hat, with an erruption of sulphurous vapour and coal-dust, gave too clear a proof of what had happened below.

BILLINGE's son arrived at this moment, and men in numbers came crowding to the spot. Young BILLINGE, accompanied by another man, went down the shaft at half-past three o'clock. They could only, however, remain a few minutes, and when brought up they were so affected by the foul after-damp, that it was with great difficulty young BILLINGE was recovered. Water was now poured down the shaft as the engine pumped it up, to ventilate the mine, which had the desired effect; and about half-past six o'clock they succeeded in finding the body of BILLINGE, which was dreadfully burned and mutilated, and by 12 o'clock at night the other three bodies were found in the sump, with their skulls broken, and having received other dreadful injuries. The two young men, FAZAKERLEY and GREEN, were each between 19 and 20 years of age, BILLINGE between 50 and 60, with a wife and eight children, all, however, grown up; and of TAYLOR little is known, but that he has left a wife and three children at Pemberton, he having worked at the pit only three months. This is, we believe, a tolerably correct statement of this deplorable and extraordinary occurrence—extraordinary inasmuch, supposing the two young men to have been ignorant of the nature of the atmosphere of a colliery, here we have an underlooker of experience, above 50 years of age, who must have known, if he reflected at all, that the mine could not be in a fit state for a visit, entering an explosive atmosphere with a large flaming torch and four candles, when he was aware that the roads were up to the waist in water, which would tend to compress the gas, and render it still more explosive. The awful result is a melancholy evidence of that recklessness which exists among our colliers of all ranks, and which, we much fear, neither Government measures nor threats of discharge from their work will ever completely put a stop to. The coroner's inquest takes place on Wednesday next.

A NOVELTY IN SCIENCE.

So numerous are the attractions at the World's Exhibition, that it is more than likely that an object of much interest to the scientific world, and to engineers and machinists, may have escaped the attention of many, which would otherwise have obtained their particular notice. We allude to a collection of instruments exhibited by a Mr. E. Bourdon, of Paris, in the shape of pressure gauges, vacuum gauges, barometers, thermometers, &c. Such instruments, with regard to their uses, convey little idea of any novelty worthy of particular notice; but, in this instance, it is the newly-discovered physical law by means of which these instruments are made to act which excites our attention, and, we can add, our admiration of the clever and ingenious manner in which M. Bourdon's accidental discovery has been in so short a space of time applied by him.

It appears that if a brass or thin sheet iron or steel tube be nearly flattened, and afterwards coiled, the effect of an inward pressure of steam or water is to force it towards its original shape—the first effect produced being that of tension towards elongation, whether the flattened tube be coiled or twisted; and a contrary effect is produced by unresisted exterior pressure. That in shaping it, as we have said, a certain degree of elasticity having been given to the metal, as long as it is not absolutely forced beyond a given point of its acquired shape, it will act as a spring to the greatest perfection, and work from or back to its newly-acquired shape, as the pressure upon it may be applied. This law has been worked out with admirable ingenuity. Thus, a simple piece of well-made metal tube is first partially flattened in all its length, and coiled nearly to a circle. One end of it is stopped up, while the other end is left open, to receive the pressure of steam or water. To the end that is stopped a hand is fixed, which is so placed as to show the variations in the position of the tube upon a dial marking the degrees of pressure. Here is a most perfect pressure gauge, of a simplicity hitherto beyond conception. A vacuum gauge is made of the same simple piece of mechanism, reversing the application of pressure, and, consequently, the effect upon the tube. For instance, as exhaustion takes place in the tube, so does its power of resisting the pressure of the surrounding atmosphere which acts upon it vary, and it consequently again coils under that pressure in regular ratio with the variation of it, and is made to indicate the degree of vacuum in the condensers of an engine. A barometer is made in the same simple manner, by completely exhausting the air from the coiled tube, and hermetically closing it. As the pressure of the atmosphere varies, so does the tube give under it in proportion; and thus, with the greatest accuracy, such an instrument indicates the smallest variations of atmospheric pressure, and forms one which, from its solidity and simplicity, we consider to be preferable to any sort of barometer as yet produced.

To form a thermometer the same shaped metal is employed; or if for indicating the temperature of liquids, the tube is generally twisted in its whole length, instead of being coiled, and being filled with alcohol it is well closed; and thus, as the temperature varies so will the alcohol in the tube expand or contract, and force the tube to observe its action, and indicate the variations of temperature, either of the surrounding atmosphere, or of any body or fluid into which it may be plunged. Several other applications of this discovery in physical science have been made by the inventor—such as a steam-engine indicator, a gas regulator, and even a model of a steam-engine, &c. Yet we cannot but think that some further applications may be made of this discovery, and advantage derived from it; and we, therefore, take the opportunity of bringing it to the notice of our own countrymen, and with the greater confidence, as we have had the assurance of the perfect satisfaction which these pressure gauges have given to some of our eminent engineers, including Messrs. Maudslay, Penn, Napier, Simpson, &c., and of their general adoption on locomotive engines in France, by order of the authorities of that country.

THE BASTENNE ASPHALTE OR BITUMEN COMPANY—SINGULAR PREDICAMENT.

The history of the rise and progress, decline and fall, of this abortive adventure, as developed by the proceedings before Master Humphrey, on Tuesday, is certainly the most singular and anomalous that the Winding-up Act has as yet unravelled. The individual who has succeeded in putting a period to the labours of the company is a Mr. Thomas Wroughton, of 23, Preston-street, Brighton, and the representations in his petition, which the Vice-Chancellor in his wisdom considered sufficient grounds for referring the document to one of the masters, are to the following effect:—That so far back as the month of May, 1838, and for some time previous to the year 1843, a company of adventurers had been formed, and pursued their labours under the designation of the "Bastenne Asphalte or Bitumen Company." That it was established for the purpose of importing into this country, and working, the mineral pitch or asphalte produce of a mine called the Bastenne or Gaujac Mine, situate in the department of the Landes, near Bayonne; and the Deed of Incorporation sets forth that the company had purchased the right to exercise the privileges of importing into this country and Ireland, and, in fact, all other countries except the United States of North America, this bituminous mineral. The petition then sets forth the names of the gentlemen in this country, as directors, and of those of the owners of the mineral estate in France, between whom the agreement for working the mine and importing its produce had been made, and one of the former of whom was the petitioner. That in April, 1838, this agreement was drawn up and concluded, by which it was stipulated that the consideration to be made to the French gentlemen for their concession of the privilege of working the mine was 2500 shares, free from the payment of any deposit or call. That the capital proposed to be raised was 250,000*l*., in 12,500 shares of 20*l*. each, deposit 2*l*. per share. That the board of directors should consist of eight shareholders, and no second call was to be made within three months of the last made call, and then follow the restrictions which were to regulate the sale or transfer of shares, &c. That at the close of the year 1842 a special meeting of shareholders was held, at which it was ascertained that the whole of the 12,500 shares had not been taken up or subscribed for. That the business had begun to fall off, and had not proved to be profitable, while some of the shareholders had refused or neglected to pay their calls. That in May, 1843, petitioner had subscribed for 30 shares, and paid 16*l*. upon them; and in pursuance of the resolutions of a special general meeting held in November, 1844, the company was duly registered. But petitioner having advanced certain sums of money by way of loan to the company, and finding that matters were not progressing satisfactorily, he filed a bill against the directors, calling upon them to allow an account to be taken of the state of the affairs of the company, and to pay him, and the debt they owed to the London and County Joint-Stock Bank. That petitioner further prayed to have a receiver appointed, and an injunction issued to restrain the directors from further proceedings, to which the directors put in an answer, but no decree followed the suit. That the company was not now in a position to pay its debts or meet its demands. That the directors had incurred considerable losses and liabilities, and had now a large sum of money in their hands. Under these circumstances, and for these reasons, petitioner prayed that the company may be wound up, &c.

The meeting before the Master on Tuesday was for the purpose of hearing the merits of the claim of the London and County Joint-Stock Bank, for the sum of 2500*l*., which that company had lent to this upon acceptances, and this claim it was which elicited the particulars of the ludicrous position of the company at the present moment. The discussion occupied a considerable time, but the substance of it may be stated in the following brief summary:—The official manager objected to the claim, on the ground of the irregular constitution of the company; it had been enrolled under a Deed of Settlement in 1838, which was before the passing of the Joint-Stock Company's Act, and the company could only accept bills under that Act. Now, they were all in the dark as to the contents of the Deed, for the solicitor to the company had it in his possession, and as he had a lien upon it he refused to give it up until his claim should be satisfied. Then, there had been a reconstitution of the company subsequent to the Deed, and a new prospectus issued, and as it was suspected that the Deed had never been completed, the difficulty now was to ascertain whether the company had been trading under the provisions of the Deed or the prospectus. A copy of the Deed was produced, but it could not be admitted as evidence, as it could not be vouched for as a true copy. Mr. Mullins (of the firm of Bush and Mullins) entered the office during the discussion, and said he had brought the Deed with him; but he must refuse to give it up, or any of the other documents he held belonging to the company, until his claim was discharged. He would take payment in this way, either to be paid 500*l*. at once and he would give up the Deed and wait for the balance like other creditors, or he would accept 600*l*. out of the first assets which should come to the hands of the official manager (not assets applicable for the payment of debts). A great portion of his claim was for money advanced by him to pay wages, &c.; but he knew he had his remedy against the directors individually.

Thus, then, the matter stands. The first step the official manager has to take is to settle the list of contributories, but that step he cannot take without the Deed; so he is at a stand still, for he cannot tell whether it was under the Deed or the prospectus that the company was constituted and had been acting: and it may turn up that after paying Mr. Mullins 500*l*. or 600*l*. for the Deed, it will prove to be but a valueless sheet of parchment! It is another singular fact in the history of this company, that they had at one time a contract from the Emperor of Russia for laying down the asphalte in all the principal cities and towns in his majesty's vast dominions, and they had secured the monopoly of that contract entirely to themselves.

Original Correspondence.

HOSTILE FOREIGN TARIFFS ON IRON.

SIR,—As a small instalment of the large debt due to the industry of Sardinia by her Government, I beg to send you the reduction in the tariff on iron that came in force on the 17th inst.:—

		Old duty.	New duty.
On bar-iron	*per ton*	£6 10 0	£4 1 2
On sheet ditto		8 2 6	6 1 9
On tin-plates		8 2 6	6 1 9

And I hope I shall have frequent occasion to report in your columns similar dividends being in course of payment.—W. B.: *London, July* 23.

ACCIDENTS IN COAL MINES.

SIR,—In the Journal of the 21st June, there was a valuable and very useful communication from Mr. Dunn, the mining inspector, in which he briefly and lucidly states the easy remedies for preventing the occurrence of fatal accidents in the collieries of Scotland; his object is obviously to diffuse information as widely as possible, and he has acted wisely in having recourse to your columns for the purpose. All his recommendations are sound and practical, and are well deserving of immediate adoption by the humane proprietors whom he addresses. Two of your correspondents, however, appear dissatisfied with the propositions of Mr. Dunn, but on very dissimilar grounds. Mr. Mark Tipton entertains a liking for chains, whilst Mr. John Marlor feels it his duty to complain of the absence of technical phraseology. Mr. Tipton's objection is by far the most important, and may lead to disastrous results if implicitly relied on. Without casting even the shade of a doubt on the truth of the statement made by Mr. Tipton as to the safety and superiority of chains over "all kinds of ropes," so far as his own experience goes, I must yet express my astonishment at so extraordinary a fact, which is directly and completely at variance not only with my own personal knowledge, but with all I have read on the subject. Mr. Tipton says, he never heard of one life being lost by their breaking, but he does not say he never knew them to break. Your columns bear ample evidence of the destruction of human life that has arisen from this cause; and with a material in which it is so difficult to discover a flaw, and which, from other causes, is so subject to sudden and total rupture, we cannot reasonably be surprised at the many fatal accidents which have ensued from the use of them, or refrain from heartily concurring in the recommendation of her Majesty's Inspector of Mines in Scotland, that "the use of chains is much to be deprecated."

Though of less importance, Mr. J. Marlor's objections are much more amusing. He says that he "feels it his duty to complain that observations made on the subject of mines and their better management are not couched in the regular and well-understood mining phraseology;" but is Mr. Marlor aware that there are at least 13 coal districts, and the mining phraseology of each is different to a greater or less extent, and that what is well understood in Yorkshire is unintelligible in Northumberland, and that the phraseology of neither would be understood in Staffordshire, Scotland, or Wales. If he be aware of this well-known fact, he should have stated to which set of terms he gave the preference, and we should then be enabled to form an opinion as to the expediency of the inspector's writing, in what must be an unknown tongue, to the majority of your readers. But Mr. Dunn addressed the miners of Scotland, and not of Lancashire, and, doubtless, used such language as he knew they understood. Mr. Marlor thinks that accidents of falling down the shaft cannot be much reduced in number, and that no instruction will make the colliers less careless, or, in other words, wiser. This is, happily, a singular opinion, and it is well that it so, otherwise all attempts at improvement would be hopeless. Because Mr. Marlor never saw an instance of the want of proper room at the bottom of the shaft, in the whole of his experience, it by no means follows that such a want of room does not exist in Scotland. Without the least disparagement to your two correspondents, and without over-estimating Mr. Dunn's qualities as an inspector, it must be admitted that he has rendered "good service to the State" by the letter in your Journal; and that its intrinsic value will enable it to resist greater attempts to refute its positions than has yet been made.

Neath, July 23. J. RICHARDSON, C.E.

MINE INSPECTION.

SIR,—Seeing, from the limited number of gentlemen appointed as mine inspectors in England and Scotland, that it was totally impossible for them to overtake the work before them, I wrote a short article in one of the newspapers, calling upon the inspectors to meet, and lay down some general rules for the guidance of the coalmasters and their managers of so simple a nature, that a departure from, or non-compliance with them, would at once throw the responsibility upon the proprietors, in the event of accident arising from the want of attention to these rules. I did not expect that they would so meet to arrange such regulations as they could agree upon; but, nevertheless, the necessity still exists, for it is only after accidents occur that an inspection takes place, and a caution as to the continuance of the cause of the accident is given, to guard against its future recurrence.

There are many and simple regulations that should always be attended to; and since the inspector for Scotland will not publish them, I now take the liberty of sending them for insertion in the *Mining Journal*. I see that they will amount to about 30 in number, but are only meant as applicable to Scotland, and such, as from my experience, will be found necessary; and if you do me this favour, you will receive a few of these regulations for insertion each week.

1. That plans are to be made of all coal, ironstone, and limestone workings, with a section, or the plan of the stratification of the pit out of which these minerals are taken.

2. That these plans are to be filled in every six months, and the date of the survey marked upon the then working faces.

3. That the direction of the currents of air for ventilating the mines to be marked by arrows on the plan, and these currents, and their direction, to be pointed out to the surveyor by the manager or overseer of the pit.

4. That the position of the trap-doors and crossings necessary for the ventilation of the mine are to be marked upon the plan, and on the margin of the same, by a letter of reference.

5. That the midwall of the shaft, when required, to be constructed of wood, 2 inches in thickness, let into each other like flooring; and this midwall or partition to be carried 4 feet above the strike boards; and where a furnace is used underground, this woodwork to be carried up on the other two sides of the pit, so as to form a kind of vent, to prevent the smoke getting into the downcast side of the shaft. M.

Glasgow, July 23.

CALLOW'S MINING POWDER.

SIR,—In the absence of more minute or authoritative examination, the following details of experiments made, in consequence of the observations in your Journal of the 12th inst., may be interesting. I made up samples—1, of *xyloidine*; 2, of *pyroxyline*; and 3, of Callow's powder, Nos. 1, 2, and 3, in the just proportions given in your notice, without any preparation of the ingredients, which may cause some variation in results; as patentees frequently designate chemicals qualified in their condition by the terms applicable to their ordinary form, which may very inaptly describe them. I also obtained four samples of gunpowder—1, fine grained sporting; 2, ordinary ditto; 3, T.P. musquet; and 4, T.P. cannon. My object was to ascertain the comparative susceptibility of those compositions at high temperatures. Exposed to a gradually augmented temperature, xyloidine exploded at 360° and 380°, and also by sudden contact with iron and porcelain, heated to 340°. *Pyroxyline*, perhaps from inequality of the samples, gave out in four sets of experiments totally different results; gradually heated it exploded at from 380° to 430°, and at 330°, 350°, 380°, and 340° with the heat immediately applied. Having paid some attention to this subject since the introduction of gun-cotton, which I regarded with great interest, I may presume to say that for all ordinary purposes, if pyroxyline could be manufactured so as to ensure a regular explosion at a temperature not less than 400°, it would be perfectly safe. I think, if the subject be not prematurely abandoned, that this object may be attained. It is almost unnecessary to add that friction, percussion, and pressure promptly exploded the foregoing.

Callow's No. 1, is found exceedingly dangerous and susceptible, exploding freely at 350°, but bearing a gradually increased temperature so high as 580°. *Moderate* friction, percussion, and strong pressure, had the same effect. No. 2 was certainly the best composition of the three. It required considerable friction and percussion of a peculiar character to ignite it, and the pressure I applied, double that applied to the others, was not sufficient for the purpose. However, the quantities I tried were, as may be supposed, small; and I think it would be necessary to have more

adequate tests applied upon a large scale upon these points, as essential with regard to packing, carriage, and other respects in which we must provide against friction (under which term we may include abrasion), percussion, concussion, and pressure. I believe that the most complete appliances exist for such purposes in the Government establishments; but so far from the public having a chance of deriving the just advantage from such a circumstance, I must be wrongly informed if it is not the fact, that even parties who submit their inventions for Government purposes cannot get copies of the reports, or the details of experiments, as in common fairness they ought.

The lowest temperature exploding this No. 2 was 440°, which for every practical purpose would make it, *cæteris paribus*, as safe as gunpowder. My preparation was somewhat variable with the direct application of the exploding heat; for instance, some ignited at not less than 460°, but none below 440°. In like manner, some variation, owing as well probably to imperfect manipulation, arose in applying gradually increased temperatures—a disposition shared with it by my samples of gunpowder. At 580°, it exploded *after* well-dried sporting and musket powder, and *before* the common powder, and again at 640°, the maximum, surviving all its competitors, which exploded at well-defined intervals previously. I calculate that this result would be sufficient to supersede any idea of risk from the usual causes of what is termed "*spontaneous* combustion."

Upon No. 2 I directed some experiments as to the arsenic; but not sufficient to justify a decisive opinion. The proportion of arsenic appears to be about 3 per cent. In explosion, it combines with the chlorine, and forms a white crystalline chloride of arsenic, so ponderous as to subside instantaneously, and having such an affinity to moisture as to be immediately absorbed by any with which it falls into contact. I have not been able to discover any trace of arsenic in the gases evolved; and, consequently, they cannot be prejudicial. I have tried the effect of moisture, as suggested by you, and various mineral solutions, which I shall, if not anticipated by abler hands, communicate, without any material difference in the results, which I omit for the present, to avoid intruding too much on your space.

I shall defer my further observations till another occasion, with this, that so far as I have operated, I have found that sulphuric acid causes instantaneous explosion, but not nitric acid. I shall try, however, other means known to ignite in combination with the chlorate. I may say that I conclude from my partial and imperfect examination that the subject merits better consideration than I am enabled to devote to it. The compound is infinitely safer and more powerful than the given formula of gun-cotton, and appears to me applicable to every purpose to which the latter has been found adequate; and being apparently by no means subject to deteriorate by application of moisture, as gunpowder, and having the same proportionate higher force over *pyroxyline* that this last has over gunpowder, it may be found a useful substitute, unless some objection which does not appear to me be discovered by a more astute investigation. It would be very desirable to know where Mr. Callow's powder is to be purchased, in order that experiments may be tried on the actual composition which is submitted to the public.—A PYROTECHNIST. *July* 22.

MELVILLE AND CALLOW'S BLASTING POWDERS.

SIR,—Many of your readers will be indebted to you for your notice of Callow's blasting powder in your Journal of the 12th June, especially if the suggestions contained therein should lead to the research and investigation which not only *seems* but *is* so necessary. Not presuming to sufficient chemical knowledge to examine with critical accuracy the points which have been alluded to, I yet feel it important to ask a few definite questions on the use of the powders, which you will oblige by inserting.

1. Are not the gases evolved in the explosion of the first two combinations likely to be impregnated with either arsenuretted hydrogen or arsenious acid vapour? (Both deadly poisons, and somewhat permanent in a gaseous state.)

2. Is the residuum left by the explosions perfectly innoccuous, while it emits a considerable quantity of cyanogen?

3. Would it be safe to use materials in blasting operations which explode at a temperature of 250° Fah.?

4. Do not compounds of arsenic and chlorate of potass explode in contact with mineral acids, especially if there be any carbonaceous matter present, which is the case in the two last compounds specified, and might be in larger quantity, either through inadvertance or ignorance?

5. Would not the hygrometric nature of some saline solutions retard the explosive quality of the compounds, and would not moisture of any kind render them susceptible of chemical change? Is not percussion and friction especially dangerous in compounds of arsenic and chlorate of potass; and is this likely to be modified by the presence of sulphur itself—an agent which detonates with the same chemical when exposed to either of the above forces?—J. A. B.: *London, July* 16.

COPPER SHEATHING.

SIR,—Your correspondent, Mr. Napier, has taken up that interesting but difficult subject—the wear of copper sheathing; but, like most others who have written thereon, he appears not well informed on several points, and, consequently, draws doubtful conclusions. With your permission I will state some facts, which show that fine pure copper is not the best adapted for the purpose under consideration. The copper formerly produced in Anglesey is truly stated to have been very pure and ductile, but it proved to be very inferior when applied to sheathe ships—so much so, that a house in Liverpool who manufactured and sold this copper got into great disrepute with shipowners on that account, so that they were obliged to use Cornish copper, or at least a mixture of it, for sheathing.

Above 20 years ago, when first the copper of the Bolivar Mines was smelted in this country, it was found to be very pure and malleable, and commanded a comparatively high price for export to the continent of Europe. This copper was also applied by another Liverpool house for sheathing ships, for which purpose it proved entirely unfit. The wear was so rapid that in about half the usual time the sheets were reduced to little more than a tissue.

Here, then, are two well-defined instances where copper of the purest description has signally failed when applied to sheathing ships. A curious circumstance connected with the Anglesey copper was related to me by a party interested. A buoy, sheathed with this copper, was placed in the run of the tide in the Menai Straits, opposite the mansion of the noble proprietor of the mines; and this sheathing wore comparatively well, notwithstanding the friction of an almost constant strong current; but sheathing *made at the same time*, from *the same copper*, and placed on a ship's bottom *with the same nails*, wore unsatisfactorily. Knowing these facts, I am of opinion that copper so pure, and so ductile and malleable, as to be prized for other purposes, is *not* the best for sheathing ships; and that the assertions of shipowners, when they meet with copper that has worn unsatisfactorily, that it was *inferior* and *impure*, are the reverse of truth.

July 14. CERARIUS.

MR. COXWORTHY AND THE PIRATES.

SIR,—I have read with great pain the details by Mr. Coxworthy in your last Journal. Acts of injustice to scientific merit, when they are in any way connected with public authorities, discredit the national character; for where ought we especially to look so much as to those placed by a Government in positions of high responsibility for the just discrimination and reward of intellectual services? I am led to notice the present strange appropriation of Mr. Coxworthy's ideas without acknowledgment, because it appears clearly not the first time that he has met with this refined treatment. When acts of error are frequently repeated, they can scarcely be considered accidental. It is not necessary for the points in question to discuss or settle Mr. Coxworthy's general theories; they are extremely extensive and novel, and would require great expenditure of time and experiment to determine their bearings. In his geological theories, I admit I differ much both from his data and his deductions; but as the igneous school to which he adheres has the support of very high authorities, that sanction may go to prove that he is right and I am wrong. But whether any of the positions he advances can be absolutely proved to be erroneous, or whether they cannot as yet be proved to be right, it by no means follows that where he is actually right the credit of that correctness is to be taken away from him. I have been struck with the philosophical temper of his investigations and their originality, and it is quite plain, whether all he advocates can be maintained or not, his views are eminently calculated to provoke discussion and revision on many important points of natural science, respecting which we are avowedly not yet in possession of satisfactory explanations. Under this impression I have read all his publications, besides those printed in your pages, which I could obtain, and have thereby come in contact with an instance of plagiarism in quarters where it least could be expected, to which the present little episode of the hygrometer and rain guage, the two bulbs and the 10 in. box, must, I presume, be considered the echo or rebound—a second edition of the same injury in duodecimo.

A rather vague theory has hither received a certain degree of acceptance respecting diffusion of gases; that is to say, that gases of different specific gravities, when brought in contact, become united and dissolve each other, instead of ranging in strata according to their respective weights. The direct experiments on which this view has been maintained are such as the following:—A close vessel containing light hydrogen being placed over a close vessel containing atmospheric air, and a communication opened, a part of the light air will be found in a short time to have descended into the lower vessel, and a part of the heavy air to have ascended into the upper, the gases thus becoming intermixed or diffused. Now, it is quite possible that gases may dissolve each other in certain proportions under certain conditions, in a non-mechanical and non-chemical way, though I am not aware that these combinations have been extensively and exactly ascertained. But there is evidently a feature in the above experiment which, as is often the case with laboratory experiments, makes its deductions inapplicable to ordinary circumstances—viz., that the gases so held in contact are cut off from atmospheric pressure and ascent. That there are proportions in which this diffusion takes place has been supposed proved by the union of a light and heavy gas as the elements of our atmosphere, and by the presence in it of nearly a uniform quantity of carbonic acid gas. But this very uniformity of composition, Mr. Coxworthy argues, is incompatible with the existence of a principle of diffusion so complete and promiscuous as to confound specific gravity upon all occasions. We need not travel to the Grotto del Cane to learn the actual and efficient ponderosity of carbonic acid gas. Setting apart philosophical arrangements to detect it, we have brewers' vats and deep wells; and were this diffusion a universal law, the light hydrogen would not be found to accumulate and remain as it does in the cavities and sinuosities of the roofs of coal mines. Having adopted very precise and definite opinions upon this subject, Mr. Coxworthy proceeds, amongst many other researches, to adopt them to the ventilation of buildings.

It is really matter of some surprise how vaguely this question appears hitherto to have been dealt with. Carbonic acid gas is well known to be nearly double the weight of common air. We also know that the air at 60° requires an increased temperature of nearly 400° to double its volume. I am not informed whether it has been ascertained by experiment what exact degree of heat is necessary to double the volume of carbonic acid gas; but, reasoning from the analogy, it may safely be assumed that 30°, the difference between 60° and the heat of the human lungs, cannot be nearly sufficient for that purpose. When so doubled it will become slightly lighter than common air at 60°, which may be taken as the minimum heat of public assemblies, though, in fact, 70° would be much nearer the real mark. Ventilation, up to the period of Mr. Coxworthy's discriminations, appears to have proceeded on the implied supposition that the heat of 90°, imparted by respiration, gave the products of that respiration sufficient levity to rise and escape by ascension or diffusion. It is matter of public notoriety what success has attended ventilation on this principle. We have all read of Dr. Reid, and happy are they who have escaped a more experimental knowledge of his philosophy. In such buildings as churches, warmed by hot air admitted in the floor, the evil is further aggravated by the ascent of this light medium towards the ventilator in the centre of the ceiling, creating an eddy which only facilities the descent and lodgment downwards of the heavy gas from crowded galleries. Many experiments on this kind of ventilation, conducted in reference to his general theories, are detailed in Mr. Coxworthy's publications. In a pamphlet on *Bad Ventilation*, published in 1847, I find republished a letter to the *Mechanics' Magazine* of August, 1844, descriptive of a stove upon his accurate principles. The construction is truly simple and philosophical, and, as far as I am aware, novel. It combines the advantages of a close stove with those of an open fire, without the disadvantages of either. It warms a room with economy, yet with perfect ventilation, and entirely dismisses the cutting draughts, the roasting of one side of the body and the freezing of the other, which have, I believe, nothing to recommend them except that they have become, by habit, an Englishman's delight. In 1845, about a year after the first publication of this letter, it occurred to Mr. Coxworthy (as related in the above pamphlet), Dr. Reid and Mr. Barry being then in high debate on the question of ventilation, that a favourable juncture was presented for introducing his views to the architect of the New Palace. Mr. Barry appointed an interview on the 8th July, 1845, and from that period to the last appointment, dated 31st March, 1846, the philosopher and the architect appear to have been in communication. At the last meeting, Mr. Coxworthy relates that "Mr. Barry entirely approved my principles, requested an ideal plan and section of such a room as we were then sitting then, and a descriptive paper illustrative of the manner in which I should ventilate it, 'that he might make good use of them.'" The pamplet proceeds to state that a few days after—that is, on the 6th of April—the requested documents were prepared and delivered to Mr. Barry, together with the description of stove from the *Mechanics' Magazine*. No communication was henceforward received from Mr. Barry, but the author heard, as others did, of "Mr. Barry's plan" of ventilation, and one year afterwards, in attending a lecture by Professor Faraday, he learned "that before the adoption of 'Mr. Barry's' plan, he (the professor) had been consulted by the Government; that he was quite enchanted with the beautiful and philosophical law of currents 'on which it was based, &c.'" This information must have occasioned the greater surprise, because it appears from the appended dates that Mr. Coxworthy had acquainted Dr. Faraday by letter in the previous December whence Mr. Barry had derived the plans which he was applying to the ventilation of the new building. Mr. Coxworthy being unable to extract any explanation or remark from either the architect or professor, justly felt aggrieved, and at length brought the matter before the Commissioners of the New Palace, from whom he received the following reply, just two years after Mr. Barry had received the plans, and nearly three after his first communication with Mr. Coxworthy:—

New Palace, Westminster, April 20, 1848.

SIR,—Sir John F. Burgoyne having laid before the Commissioners appointed to superintend the completion of the works, &c., at the New Palace, Westminster, your letter and plans on the subject of ventilation, I am directed by the Commissioners to return the plans, and at the same time to inform you that the ventilation of the Houses of Parliament has been long placed in the hands of scientific gentlemen, with whose principles it is not probable that the Commissioners will have occasion to interfere.

I am further to state that your system seems to require some great fundamental changes in those principles, which accordingly could never be taken into consider tion by any public body until you should have been able to establish a character for them among scientific men. I remain, &c., JAMES W. COLE.

Your readers will admit this is an extraordinary narrative and conclusion. "Can such things be, and overcome us like a summer's cloud?" To my mind, the letter appears the quintescence of audacity, and, of course, the appropriation of the small improvements, detailed in your last, is but the due form to be used towards any one who has not established a scientific character. A cubical box, measuring 10 in., is a very little thing compared to the Victoria Room; a great piracy, of course, contains the less. Moreover, Sir John Burgoyne may be so distinguished for precision of mind, that the expression, a square box, really conveys only an indefinite idea; but those who have no greater exactness of thought than geometry is able to confer will be of opinion that the square box suggested by Mr. Coxworthy is identical in idea with the cubical box adopted by the Meteorological Survey. It may also have occurred that Sir John discovered the imperfection of the wet and dry bulb hygrometer, or had it pointed out to him just before, or exactly at, the moment Mr. Coxworthy explained its defects; or Mr. Barry may have conceived his beautiful law of currents the instant before Mr. Coxworthy opened his mouth to communicate his notions, and thus have forestalled the papers subsequently delivered. But such coincidences are more interesting when explained. There is considerable intricacy in the subject of ventilation, and it may not have been clearly comprehended by faculties which regard a square box as an indefinite idea. But Mr. Barry and Prof. Faraday occupy the more common-place position of "scientific men;" *they* ought to be able to understand; and it devolves upon them to point out, for the public advantage, the difference between "Mr. Barry's plan" and "Mr. Coxworthy's plan." They are not so destitute of flocks and herds as to be compelled by necessity to take the clerk's lamb; and I am forced to admit with pain, for the honour of intellectual character, that Mr. Coxworthy has been treated with silence and rebuff too long; for whilst the facts stated in his pamphlet remain uncontradicted or unexplained, an imputation rests upon these two gentlemen, and more particularly upon Mr. Barry, which rather than bear an hour I, at least, should desire the weight of both Houses of Parliament laid upon my shoulders.—DAVID MUSHET: *July* 17.

THAMES TUNNEL COMPANY.

The number of passengers who passed through the Tunnel in the week ending July 19 was 41,956.—Amount of money, £174 16s. 4d.

VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC COMPANY.

From ancient records in the Duchy of Limbourg, it appears that the principal mine of this company, the Altenburg, Vieille Montagne, or Old Mountain, was worked as long since as 1435, and probably previously, and from that time up to the present period has never ceased to produce large quantities of calamine, or carbonate of zinc, of a very pure character; for although for nearly four centuries no metallic zinc was produced from the ore, a considerable amount of the latter was employed annually in the preparation of brass. In the year 1805 the Abbé Dony accidently discovered, while reducing calamine in the manufacture of brass, a mode of condensing zinc from the ore, from which has arisen its present principle of manufacture, known as the "Liege process of condensation." By the year 1808 zinc was known all over Europe, and began to be looked upon with some importance in a commercial point of view; in 1813 the Mosselman family became proprietors of the grant made to the Abbé Dony, and from that moment great progress and improvements took place in the development of the mines, construction of furnaces, and condensing pots in the manufacture of the metal, rolling it into sheets, and other industrial operations, which have at length produced the present gigantic establishment, producing 12,000 tons of the purest zinc annually, being one-fourth of the entire amount from all the works in Europe together, and giving employment to many thousands of workmen in Belgium, France, England, and America.

In 1837 the Mosselman family converted the grant of their mines and territories into a *Société Anonyme*, by virtue of a Royal Decree, under date 28th June, 1837; they consist of lands, forests, and mines, extending over an area of 8500 hectares or 17,000 English acres, and are situate partly in the Belgian, Prussian, and neutral territories, between the towns of Aix la Chapelle and Verviers. The zinc, on assay by Mr. Percival Johnson, gives in 1000 parts—pure zinc, 0·995; iron, 0·004; traces of lead and sulphur, 0·001, being probably the purest known; and hence may be presumed to have arisen the important position this company now holds in the commercial world, having established agencies in the principal metal markets of England, France, Belgium, and the United States; and not only has the company been a great producer of the raw material, but has propagated its application to a very numerous variety of useful purposes, in which its importance was previously unknown.

The applications of this highly useful metal may be classed under the five following heads:—1. The cheap and solid zinc roofings for buildings.—2. Zinc sheathings for ships.—3. Zinc casts to imitate bronze.—4. Zinc oxides for paint, a healthy substitute for poisonous leads.—5. A numerous class of articles for domestic, agricultural, architectural, and other useful and ornamental purposes; and, in addition to the collossal statue of her Majesty in the nave of the Great Exhibition, may be enumerated in the Belgian department various specimens of zinc ores, in nature, washed, burnt, and ground, amongst which is a remarkable block of polished rock calamine, weighing 9 cwts.; raw zinc, or cake spelter, of the purest quality known; samples of white and grey oxides of zinc, used for paint and cement, as a substitute for white lead and minium; extraordinary massive thick rolled plates; sheets rolled 30 feet in length; strong wire guage sheets; also polished sheets for glazing paper; sheets for roofing purposes and for ship sheathing, zinc bolting, being four times cheaper than copper bolting; zinc slating nails, and for ship sheathing; models of zinc roofs, &c. In the French department busts cast in zinc imitating bronze; Ariadne, Bacchus, bust of the Nepaulese ambassador, statuettes, groups, &c., for clocks, chandeliers, suspensions, lamps, all of zinc bronzed, ormoulu, and gilt; stamped mouldings in zinc; splendid model of a great door, ornamented with zinc mouldings, and painted with zinc paint; large model of the Paris and Strasburgh Railway station, covered with zinc; ornamented dormer window, entirely of zinc, and window frames; a beautiful model of a bath; an hydropedal bath; sugar moulds in zinc; new form of mould for manufacturing wax and spermaciti candles; model for preserving 1 and 2 cwts. of gunpowder; howitz bombs of zinc. Rolled zinc sheets of all sizes and thickness for roofing purposes and for ship sheathing, for glazing paper, and for the manufacturing of all household articles; rods of zinc for ship bolts; also for making zinc wire; zinc nails and zinc ropes; samples of dark grey oxide for painting iron, and used as cement, and for steam-boilers, and white oxide for paint. And, in the English, among a variety of interesting specimens, among which are two models of ships, made by Mr. Philip Trant of the Royal Dockyard, Port of Plymouth, one sheathed with zinc and the other bolted with zinc bolts; casts in zinc; busts of her Majesty and his Royal Highness Prince Albert, life size; statuette of Sir Robert Peel; Eos, a favourite greyhound of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, by Karl Schroeder, London.

Since sheathing ships with zinc has been adopted a list has been furnished us of 335 British and foreign, and 131 American vessels, upon which it has been tested, with numerous testimonials, stating that it is cheaper and lasts longer than either copper or yellow metal, and that it keeps as clean at sea as the latter. The great progress made in the manufacture and application of this metal to important and useful purposes is one of the manufacturing and scientific peculiarities which have marked the progress of the 19th century.

STATUE OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA,

BY THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY OF FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

This work of art in zinc, representing Her Majesty on her throne, in all the attributes of royalty, was undertaken by the company in commemoration of the Great Exhibition of all Nations, 1851. The statue, cast with the metal from their mines, is 21 feet high from its base, and was commenced and brought to its present state within the short space of three months. The design and modelling are from the hands of the celebrated artist M. Dantan, Ainé of Paris. The etchings of the pedestal are by M. L. Lenormand, architect, and produced by M. Harduoin, ornamental sculptor, both of Paris. The statue was cast at the foundries of the Vieille Montagne Zinc Mining Company, in Paris, under the immediate inspection of M. Victor Paillard, fabricant de bronzes, Paris.

ZINC WORKING IN AMERICA—ENORMOUS BLAST.—A letter says,—"The miners engaged in the zinc mines of the New Jersey Exploring and Mining Company, at Sterling-hill, Sussex county, put in a sand blast, by which about 400 tons of zinc ore, of pure quality, was thrown down upon the bank. This is believed to be the largest blast of workable ore ever loosened at one time in any country. This company has lately largely extended its works at Newark, and is now nearly able to supply the demand for its paints."

CONVEYANCE OF COALS INTO LONDON, AND THE RAILWAY COMPANIES.—On Thursday, the committee on the bill of the Corporation of the City of London for regulating the duties in London, Westminster, and the adjacent counties, consisting of Mr. B. Wall (chairman), Sir A. Hamilton, Mr. Geach, Mr. Hornby, Mr. Reynolds, and Sir J. Duke, passed the preamble of the bill with amendments. Mr. Serjeant Wrangham and Mr. Mereweather, with Mr. Tyrell (the City Remembrancer), appeared in support of the bill. Mr. Talbot, Mr. Hope, and Mr. M. Smith, appeared on behalf of the London and North-Western Railway Company to oppose, and Mr. Coates for the Great Northern and other railway companies. The measure is stated to have arisen out of a contest between the sea-borne and the railway-borne coal carriers; the former, it was thought had no sufficient drawback, and the latter did not pay an adequate duty. After considerable deliberation, the committee granted clauses, giving an exemption from duty upon all coal which being brought within the City district, is carried beyond the district, the district in question being 20 miles from the General Post-office. There are also exemption clauses, by which a drawback is allowed on all coal, whether sea-borne or inland-borne, which, having paid duty, is so carried beyond the district; and railway companies are to be allowed duty on 500 tons of coal per month, consumed by them for the *bonâ fide* use of their engines, within the assigned district.

New Patents.

LIST OF PATENTS GRANTED DURING THE PAST WEEK.

A. Field, of Lambeth, gentleman, for improvements in the manufacture of candles, night-lights, and mortars.

Thomas, Earl of Dundonald, admiral in Her Majesty's Navy, of Chesterfield-street, Middlesex, for improvements in the construction and manufacture of sewers, drains, water-ways, pipes, reservoirs, and receptacles for liquids or solids, and for the making of columns, pillars, capitals, pedestals, vases, and other useful and ornamental objects from a substance never heretofore employed for such manufactures.

S. Varley, of Sheffield, engineer, for improvements in retarding and stopping railway carriages, and in making communications between the guards and engine-drivers on railways.

PROVISIONAL REGISTRATIONS.

T. W. Stephens, Dublin, wheat-cleaning machine.—W. H. Dupré, Jersey, Albert roof-light and economical ventilator.—R. Anderson, Westor, South Shields, life-boat.—R. Powell, Great Pulteney-street, military coat or cloak.—J. Tilmsoll, Sheffield, moulding for surface file-holder.—*Mechanics' Magazine.*

CARDIGANSHIRE MINING ASSOCIATION.—In certificates of five shares each, in 10,000 shares, of £2 each.

Conducted on the Cost-book Principle, without further call.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

GEORGE HARRIS CHILD, Esq., 46, Mark-lane.
THOMAS HAWES, Esq., Club Chambers, Regent-street.
HENRY FRANCIS HOME, Esq., 106, Gloucester-terrace, Hyde-park.
GEORGE HELMORE, Esq., Millbank-street, Westminstgr.
JOHN PETER KNIGHT, Esq., Hibernia Chambers, London-bridge, Southwark.

BANKERS.

Messrs. Rogers, Olding, and Co., Clement's-lane, Lombard-street.

OFFICES,—32, GREAT WINCHESTER-STREET.

Prospectuses and reports can be obtained on application at the Company's offices, 32, Great Winchester-street; or to Edw. Lloyd Morgan, Esq., stockbroker, Bank Chambers.

ANGLO-CALIFORNIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given, that the NAME of Mr. LUKE WILLIAMS has been REMOVED from the REGISTRY as "Promoter"—"Provisional Director"—and "Secretary," or "Manager," of this Company; and, consequently, he has no longer any official connection with it.

Applications for shares, and all communications intended for the Company, are in future to be addressed to Mr. George Frederick Goodman, at the Company's offices, 11, Adam-street, Adelphi, London.

By order of the board,
COOMBE & NICKOLL, 3, Bridge-street, Westminster,
Solicitors to the Company.

UNION BANK OF AUSTRALIA, 38, Old Broad-street.—The Directors having this day declared a dividend for the half-year, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the entire paid-up capital of the Bank, together with a bonus out of the profits of the half-year of 10s. per share on the 32,000 paid-up shares, and a like proportion of bonus on the 8000 shares of the third series upon which the sum of £2 10s. per share has been paid, payable on the 5th of August next, free of income tax. Notice is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS will BE CLOSED from the 22d inst. until that date.

By order of the board,
London, July 21, 1851. SAML. JACKSON, Secretary.

STEAM TO INDIA AND CHINA, VIA EGYPT.—Regular MONTHLY MAIL (steam conveyance) for PASSENGERS and LIGHT GOODS to CEYLON, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, PENANG, SINGAPORE, and HONG-KONG.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S BOOK PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the ABOVE PORTS by their steamers—starting from Southampton on the 20th of every month; and from Suez on or about the 10th of the month.

BOMBAY.—Passengers for Bombay can proceed by this company's steamers of the 29th of the month, to Malta, thence to Alexandria by her Majesty's steamers, and from Suez by the Honourable East India Company's steamers.

MEDITERRANEAN.—MALTA—On the 20th and 29th of every month. CONSTANTINOPLE—On the 29th of the month. ALEXANDRIA—On the 20th of the month.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.—Vigo, Oporto, Lisbon, Cadiz, and Gibraltar, on the 7th 17th, and 27th of the month.

For plans of the vessels, rates of passage-money, and to secure passages and ship cargo, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street, London; and Oriental-place, Southampton.

PURE PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT, FROM THE VIEILLE MONTAGNE ZINC MINING COMPANY.—This Company having become proprietors of all rights and patents of the late Patent White Zinc Company, in France and Belgium, is prepared to furnish, on a large scale, the WHITE OXIDE OF ZINC, in a pure state, and of a quality which can only be manufactured with the zinc from the mines in Belgium. PATENT WHITE ZINC PAINT is superior, in every respect, to White Lead Paint. It is entirely free from all poisonous influences, and is unaffected by sea water, sulphuretted hydrogen, or any gases; besides, it preserves its original colour, which White Lead Paint does not. WHITE ZINC PAINT causes none of those ravages invariably engendered by White Lead upon the human frame; neither painters' cholic or paralysis, &c., &c., to which dangerous complaints the workmen who manufacture and use it are liable, and to which persons who inhabit newly-painted apartments are also liable. A spurious article having been introduced in the market, under the name of White Zinc Paint, the public is cautioned against it, because, when adulterated, it becomes a very inferior paint, instead of a first-rate one.

For further particulars and prospectuses, apply to Mr. H. F. SCHMOLL, General Agent for England and Scotland, at the Company's Offices, 12, Manchester-buildings, Westminster-bridge; and for supply of materials and prices, at Messrs. CHARLES DEVAUX and CO., 62, King William-street, City.

TO THE MINING AND SHIPPING INTERESTS.

WIRE AND HEMP ROPES,—MANUFACTURED under PATENT GRANTED TO JAMES B. WILSON,
HAYDOCK ROPE-WORKS, NEAR WARRINGTON.
Applicable to SHIPPING, INCLINED PLANES, MINES, COLLIERIES, &c.; as also to WIRE CABLES for SUBMARINE, OVERLAND, and UNDERLAND TELEGRAPHS.

Sizes, with comparative weights and strength, as also price per cwt. or fathom, may be obtained on application to the patentee.

All sizes of wire strands, railway signal lines, flat and round copper rope, lightning conductors, window sash lines, &c.—Warrington, July 5, 1851.

STIRLING'S PATENT YELLOW METALS—Adapted for SHEATHING, BOLT STAVES, BOLT NAILS, DECK NAILS, as reported on by the late Mr. Owen, Supervisor of Metals to the Admiralty; also for PROPELLERS, FRAMEWORK SCREWS, PISTONS, CYLINDERS, COCKS (particularly where there is exposure to corrosion), RAILWAY CARRIAGE AXLE BEARINGS, and for all machinery subject to friction.

AGENTS.
Messrs. JOHNSON, 166, Buchanan-street, Glasgow.

Applications for licenses and other information to be addressed to the undersigned,
ALFRED BARRETT, Bishopsgate Foundry, Skinner-street.

LIVERPOOL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY,—Recognised by all the London Medical Examining Boards, and the Apothecaries' Hall of Ireland

Professor—Dr. SHERIDAN MUSPRATT, F.R.S.E., &c.

ANALYSIS and ASSAYS, sent to the above address, will receive IMMEDIATE ATTENTION.—Fees for Analysis, and for Students working in the Laboratory, may be had on application at the College.

Apothecaries' Hall, London, May 1, 1851.

At a Court of Examiners, held this day, it was resolved,—That the Royal College of Chemistry, London, and the College of Chemistry, Liverpool, be for the future recognised as Schools of Practical Chemistry, subject to the Regulations of this Court.

(Signed) HENRY BLATCH, Secretary.

INTERESTING TO THE IRON TRADE.

Just published, price Two Shillings and Sixpence, an exact reprint of

DUD DUDLEY'S METALLUM MARTIS: or, IRON MADE WITH PIT-COALE, SEA-COALE, &c., and with the same fuell to melt and fine imperfect mettals, and refine perfect mettals.

London: Printed in 1665—may now be had from Messrs. Longman and Co., Paternoster-row; or T. Simpson, Wolverhampton.

*** The above is a reprint of an extremely scarce and very valuable work, which cannot but be read with great interest by the iron manufacturers of the present day.

SEWERAGE OF LONDON.—The ATTENTION of the COMMISSIONERS appointed to determine upon the MOST EFFICIENT MATERIAL for the CONSTRUCTION of the SEWERS OF LONDON, is particularly directed to the ASPHALTE OF SEYSSEL, which more than any other material is applicable to the CONSTRUCTING and INTERNAL COATING of BRICK CULVERTS and OTHER CHANNELS for DRAINAGE.

The experiments made by the Royal Artillery on the embrasures of Plymouth Citadel, constructed of Seyssel Asphalte Brickwork, under the orders of the Hon. Board of Ordnance, have fully proved the superiority, adhesiveness, and strength of Seyssel Asphalte over all other cementitious compositions. A printed account of these experiments can be had on application to

I. FARRELL, Secretary,
Seyssel Asphalte Company—"Claridge's Patent"—Established 1838.

Note.—The application of the Asphalte of Seyssel is specially recommended by the Commissioners on the Fine Arts for covering the ground line of brickwork in marshy situations, and it has been suggested that it would be peculiarly applicable for covering the *areas* of closed *grave yards*, and for the construction of *catacombs*.

VAUXHALL—ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL.—On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, July 29th and 30th, GRAND DAY FANCY SALES and SPLENDID FETES, in AID of the BUILDING FUND of the ROYAL ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, for the Cure of all Contractions and Deformities, under the Immediate Patronage of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, and the elite of the Nobility and Gentry. Various Additions will be made to the Ordinary Unparallaled Attractions of these Splendid Gardens; among others there will be a GRAND MUSICAL FESTIVAL, by Arban's Inimitable Orchestra—the Beautiful Sax Horn Band—the Band of the 1st Life Guards—the Band of the Royal Artillery—and the Royal Marines' Band. There will also be a GRAND BALLOON ASCENT. The Fireworks and Illuminations will be considerably increased. The Stalls for the Sale of Fancy Articles will be Superintended by a Ladies' Committee of the Aristocracy and Gentry. Doors open at 1 p.m. The Evening Fete to commence at 8 p.m. Admission 2s. 6. Day Sale and Evening Fete inclusive. Return Tickets will be issued at 1s. SPLENDID GALAS will be given on MONDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, when all the Combined Attractions will follow in their usual routine—viz., the Most Extraordinary Equestrians in the World—Mdlle. Palmyra Annato and Hernandez. Foucault's Wonderful Fire and Water Sports—Concert and Ball—Stupendous Picture—Gorgeous Illuminations—Marvellous Fireworks by Darby, &c., &c. The Gardens are open every evening (including Saturday). Doors open on Ordinary Nights at Eight. Admission 2s. 6d. On SATURDAYS the Doors open at Seven. Fireworks at Ten.

PARKEND COAL COMPANY,—*ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.*—In 10,000 shares, of £2 10s. each.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

H. STOCK, Esq., Camden Town.
C. L. WEBB, Esq., 2, New-square, Lincoln's Inn.
W. PROTHEROE, Esq., Blakeney, Gloucestershire.
Captain W. O'BRIEN HOARE, R.N. (Inspecting Commander of Coast Guard), Shales Lodge, Hants.

AUDITOR—James Hutton, Esq. (Public Accountant), Moorgate-street.
ENGINEERS—John Atkinson, Esq. (Her Majesty's Deputy-Gaveller of the Forest of Dean). Joseph Cooksey, Esq., West Bromwich, Staffordshire,
SOLICITORS—Messrs. Vincent and Randall, 8, Castle-street, Holborn; Messrs. Edwards and Freestun, Stroud.
BANKERS—The Commercial Bank of London, Lothbury; the County of Gloucester Bank, Gloucester.
SECRETARY—J. A. Joseph, Esq.

OFFICES,—3, SISE-LANE, BUCKLERSBURY.

This company is formed for the purpose of developing more extensively the Parkend Collieries in the Forest of Dean, Gloucestershire, which have been for several years in a profitable state of working.

The Parkend Coal is consumed in large quantities at Gloucester, Cheltenham, Bristol, Bridgewater, Cork, and many other English, Irish, and foreign ports; with a rapidly increasing demand along the entire line of the Great Western Railway.

The Lessees of the Parkend Iron Furnaces are bound by contract (of which 17 years are unexpired) to take a minimum quantity of 10,000 tons per annum, at a nett profit of 1s. 6d. per ton; they are, however, taking an average quantity of 15,000 tons per annum, which is likely to be still further increased. Of this contract the present Company will have the full benefit.

According to the reports of eminent engineers (which are to be seen at the office), there remains unworked—the whole of which can be gotten without any additional expense of machinery—

	Acres.	Tons.
Parkend High Delf	240	720,000
Smith	500	1,000,000
Starkay	500	1,000,000
Total		2,720,000 tons.

72,000 tons per annum can be raised from the present shafts; the above seams, therefore, at this rate, would be exhausted in about 30 years, but by working the lower seams the duration of the Colliery may be prolonged indefinitely.

The cost of getting and delivering this Coal at Lydney (the analysis of which may be seen at the office) is 6s. per ton.

It has been ascertained that the Government has received from this Colliery, during the years 1845 to 1850, an average of royalty on upwards of 76,000 tons per annum, the price of which at Lydney has ranged, during the last three years, from 8s. 6d. to 10s. 6d. per ton; but by taking the very lowest price—say, 8s. 6d., the profit would be 70,000 tons per annum at 2s. 6d. per ton, from which, deducting royalty and expenses for management, there remains a nett profit of 1s. 3d. per ton, or £4375 per annum, being about 18 per cent. on the capital required.

The approaching opening of the South Wales Railway cannot fail to increase considerably the above profits, especially as all the calculations for outlay and cost have been taken at the maximum rate, and the selling price at the extreme minimum.

The stock and plant comprises seven winding and pumping engines, with boilers and engine-houses, one water-wheel, 300 fathoms of pitwork, 250 railway waggons, 450 tons of tram plates, 130 pit carts, waggons, smiths and carpenters' shops, manager's house and offices, and 30 labourers' cottages.

With a full conviction, therefore, that the Company will at once enter upon extensive works already opened, with former connections, doing a lucrative and established trade, this concern is offered to the public, not as as a speculation, but as an investment certain of producing great and immediate profit to the shareholders.

The capital proposed to be raised will be appropriated to the purchase of the goodwill, plant, and stock, to be taken at a valuation; this, it is estimated, will require £16,000, leaving £9600 for working capital.

In the event of the required capital not being obtained, the whole amount subscribed will be returned without any deduction.

Any further information desired will be furnished on application to the Secretary, at the Office, where the different Engineers' reports may be seen.

A considerable number of the shares are already taken; applications for the remaining number may be made not later than July 30, in the annexed form, at the offices of the Company, or to any of the following parties:—To the Solicitors; Messrs. Sims and Hill, stock and sharebrokers, 3, Bartholomew lane; Messrs Lane and Perry, stock and sharebrokers, Waterloo-street, Birmingham; T. K. Thomas, Esq., stock and sharebroker, Bristol; Messrs. Dickenson and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne; J. F. Hughes, Esq., 5, Westgate-street, Gloucester.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To the Directors of the Parkend Coal Company.

Gentlemen,—I request you to allot me shares in the above Company, on the Cost-Book Principle; and I hereby undertake to accept such shares, or any less number that may be allotted to me, and to pay the sum of £2 10s. per share; and to sign the Cost-Book when required so to do, and to abide by the rules and regulations of the same, on the understanding that, should the capital required not be obtained, the whole amount is to be returned without any deduction.

Name.....
Address.....
Description.....
Reference.....
Address of Referee.....

ST. AGNES BEACON TIN AND COPPER MINE, CORNWALL.—Capital £2625, in 2500 shares, of £1 1s. each.

ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM,

And in conformity to the Stannary Laws; held under the Duchy of Cornwall for 21 years at 1-15th royalty.

To be governed by a committee, selected by the shareholders, in preference to a self-constituted board of directors.

The parties bringing this concern before the public can safely refer to any of the mining agents around the parish of St. Agnes; they do so rather than offering any recommendatory reports they might themselves produce. The locality was described in the *Ancient History of Cornwall* half a century ago, and also in last week's advertisement.

The workings since have been on the course of the Bolster lode, at the adit level, through some fathoms of a shoot of ironstone; the present end west is driving in a fine channel of country, and showing good tin; a new shaft has been sunk down upon it from surface. Eastward the lode is 4 feet wide, containing branches of tin, mixed with copper and mundic. About 25 fathoms west there is a cross-course, by driving upon the run of which nine lodes will be cut through and explored east and west. In the adjoining and parallel mines great quantities of metal have been risen at similar intersections of the various lodes near the same cross-course.

About £3000 worth of work has already been completed, which this company avail themselves of. The present party, few in number, have expended one-half that sum, and only receive that amount (in shares and money), asking no premium; nor is there any debt or liability upon the concern. It has been a private adventure. A sufficient number of labourers are at work in the adit, making preparations for a larger body of them, which will be employed as soon as the present arrangement for increasing the capital is effected.

No steam-engine will be necessary, or other expensive machinery; the additional capital now required is only £1000. A considerable portion of the shares are already subscribed for, the remainder will be distributed to the earliest respectable applicants, who will be entitled to their full proportion of all the profits that may be derived from the workings from the date hereof.

Applications, in the usual form, with references, will be received until the 26th inst., by F. W. Pike, Esq., 26, Bedford-row; Mr. E. O. Parkinson, 9, George-yard, Lombard-street; and Mr. John Morgan, sworn broker, 2, Copthall-court, London,—where plans and reports may be inspected.—Dated July 9, 1851.

WEST CAMBORNE MINING COMPANY.

Divided into 5000 shares, at £2 each.—Deposit 20s. per share.

CONDUCTED ON THE COST-BOOK PRINCIPLE.

PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

THOMAS HACKET, 26, Birchin-lane.
DENNIS B. MURPHY, Bruton-street, Old Bond-street.
MORRIS CHUBB, 61, Moorgate-street.
JOHN F. SUNDENS, 76, Cornhill.
With power to add to their number.

SECRETARY—Mr. Henry B. Bousfield.

LONDON OFFICES,—3, GEORGE-YARD, LOMBARD-STREET.

These mines are in the same stratum of ground, and stand parallel to, and east and west of, Wheal Grenville, Tolcarne, Condurrow, Wheal Harriet, West Frances, South Frances, West Basset, North Basset, South Basset, and numerous other valuable and productive mines. They are held under lease for 21 years, at 1-18th dues, being situate in the western part of Camborne, in the county of Cornwall—the most metalliferous district in the world. The sett is traversed by many east and west lodes, which present on the backs the usual indications of the district—viz.: gossan, quartz, blende, iron pyrites, fine specimens of grey and oxide of copper ore, together with other metallic concomitants. Several slides and cross-courses intersect the lodes, of known importance; a fine elvan-course exists about the junction of the killas and granite, which takes place in the Company's grant.

From the ablest and most careful judgments of the oldest and best mining agents in Cornwall, £6000 is deemed amply sufficient to purchase and erect the necessary machinery, and bring the mines into profitable and good working order; therefore, it is proposed to sell 3000 shares, at £2 each, and the remaining 2000 shares to be retained by the proprietors for the transfer of the property, leases, and remuneration for work done.

The following few mines, situate in the same district, and within a short distance of the Company's grant, have paid, during the past half-year, £38,042 in dividends—the whole expenditure to realise which was £80,022, and the present market value of the same is £645,840. Thus it will be seen that the average return is £95 per cent. per annum upon the original cost, and upwards of £11 15s. per cent. per annum upon the current market value of shares. The aggregate amount of profits from these mines, divided, exceed £675,000—thus returning to the fortunate shareholders more than eight times their outlay, and the prospects of continued success at present being equal to any period of their existance.

	Outlay.	*Div. last 6 months.*	*Market Value.*
Wheal Buller	£ 1,280	£8320	£134,400
Carn Brea	15,000	7000	105,000
South Wheal Frances	19,840	5954	64,480
South Wheal Basset	2,620	5120	102,400
North Pool	4,500	4500	50,000
Wheal Seton	21,186	1980	49,600
South Tolgus	4,096	1920	40,960
North Roskear	10,000	1750	21,000
North Wheal Basset	1,500	15.0	78,000
Total	£80,022	£38,042	£645,840

The expenditure, price, and profits divided, as far as can be gathered, are stated above. Many other mines in the neighbourhood, not valued, are selling at considerable premium, and fast approaching dividends; but as the market price partakes more of a speculative than intrinsic value, and subject to constant changes, they are omitted.

Applications for shares to be made to the secretary, Mr. H. B. Bousfield, at the Offices of the Company; and to Messrs. Tredinnick and Co., 3, George-yard, Lombard-street, London, of whom prospectuses and all further particulars can be obtained.

WEST WHEAL FRIENDSHIP MINE.—This MINE is situate in the parishes of BRENTOR and TAVISTOCK, in the county of DEVON, and is held under a lease from Wm. Batten, Esq., 16 years of which are unexpired, and a new term promised for 21 years from the present time, at 1-15th dues. The extent of the sett on the course of the lodes is about 600 fms. from east to west, and 200 fms. from north to south, is within four miles of canal communication with the quays on the River Tamar, and three-quarters of a mile west of the Great Wheal Friendship sett; and there is every reason to believe the lodes are the same which have been worked in that mine nearly 60 years, and have rewarded the adventurers with dividends amounting to £300,000. The stuff on the burrows, now to be seen and daily bringing up, precisely resembles the produce of the old mine, so much so that even practical miners can discern no difference.

The operations in West Wheal Friendship have been carried on by the present company during the last five years, at a cost of £5000, in clearing up the old adit 120 fms. long, opening a lobby to carry off the water from the wheel, erecting a 36-feet wheel, 4 feet breast, launders, strong connecting iron rods, pumps, whim and other machinery, sinking a shaft, driving levels, &c.; erecting a counting-house, smiths and carpenters' shops, &c.—the whole of which are paid for, and the mine free from all debts and liabilities.

A shaft has been sunk 53 fms., and the following levels driven on the course of the great north lode, which is of the most promising character, and exceedingly large, being at the adit level 14 feet wide, and which has been extended 20 fms. west. The 33 fm. level has been driven 20 fms. west and 6 east, and shows considerable improvement from the adit level. In the 43 the lode has only been cut into, and the water issuing therefrom found to be more than the machine could clear. A cross-cut has been driven in the 53 to within 6 or 8 ft. of the lode; but from the large quantity of water issuing from it in the 43, we are unable to proceed in the bottom levels, and without the aid of steam-power (which will enable us to sink to still lower levels hereafter), we are at present unable to drive on the levels below the 33; but the water-wheel would still be available as a drawing and stamping machine.

The character of this lode, so far as seen, has been described by all the agents who have inspected it as most promising, consisting of large quantities of mundic, with spar, peach, prian, and occasional spots of ore, and the mundic coated with the oxide of copper.

There are also three other lodes to the south of the Great Mundic lode, and from one of them large quantities of fine gossan appear at the surface, but they have not yet been opened upon.

The captain and miners state their belief that, from present appearances, they cannot be far from a course of ore, and feel confident that if machinery were provided to get the water out from the deeper levels, the adventurers would be amply remunerated; but, alas! the sinews of war are wanting—the present proprietors having already expended so much, are willing to treat with any respectable company or capitalist disposed to join in this promising undertaking for the sale of one-half the mine, or 2000 shares, which they hereby offer for the sum of £2000, and to apply the whole as working capital or common stock, in the erection of a steam-engine, and in the further prosecution of the mine.

In thus offering a moiety of the company's interest to the public, the committee desire the fullest investigation; this not being a speculation merely got up for sale—their outlay, and determination to go on to the utmost of their means on the part of the present company, will exonerate them from that charge; and they will feel pleasure in showing the mine, and affording every information, on application to the purser, Mr. J. Newton, Tavistock.—Tavistock, July 16, 1851.

START BAY SLATE COMPANY—STOKENHAM, SOUTH DEVON,—ON THE COST-BOOK SYSTEM.

Capital £8000, in 4000 shares, of £2 each.—Deposit £1 per share.

The Start Bay Slate Quarries possess every advantage that can be desired, both in the quantity and quality of the slate, and the facility of shipment.

Application for prospectuses (with the names of the directors), and for the remaining shares, to be made to the secretary, Mr. Joseph Maitland, 12, Copthall-court; to Mr. Nicholson, solicitor, 90, New Bond-street; to Mr. Archibald Hudson, 4, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street; or to Mr. R. E. Little, 11, Warnford-court, Throgmorton street.

ELEVENTH REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON, for the year ending June 30, 1851.

At an ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the shareholders, held at the Banking-house, Lothbury, on Tuesday, the 22d of July, 1851,

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS BARNEWALL, Esq., Chairman.
WILLIAM BERESFORD, Esq., M.P., Deputy-Chairman.

Charles Dickson Archibald, Esq.	Mark Hunter, Esq.
Charles Butler, Esq.	Edward Oxenford, Esq.
John Alfred Chowne, Esq.	John Savage, Esq.
William Cooper, Esq.	Joseph Thompson, Esq.
James Alexander Douglas, Esq.	Joseph Underwood, Esq.
Charles Hill, Esq.	Richard Walker, Esq., M.P.
Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq.	Thomas Winkworth, Esq.

MANAGER—Mr. Alfred R. Cutbill.

SOLICITORS—Messrs. Amory, Travers, and Smith, and Messrs. Norris and Sons.

The manager read the advertisement calling the meeting, and afterwards the following

REPORT;

The directors have the pleasure of presenting to their co-proprietors the Eleventh Annual Statement of the affairs of the Bank.

It will be seen by the annexed balance-sheet, that after making full allowance for bad and doubtful debts, and paying the charges and current expenses for the past year, the nett profits amount to £15,551 13s.; out of these profits a dividend, at the rate of £6 per cent. per annum for the half-year ending 31st December, 1850, has been already paid, and the directors have now to declare a dividend, free from income tax, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1851, at the same rate.

After paying such dividend, and deducting the rebate of interest upon current bills, and also writing off £5 per cent. (£200) from the item of £4000 annually charged to the Bank Premises Account, there will remain a balance of £4191 3s. 6d. to be added to the Reserve Fund, thereby increasing this fund to £28,062 17s. 11d.

In compliance with the provisions of the Deed of Settlement, the following directors—viz: Charles Dickson Archibald, Esq., Thomas Barnewall, Esq., Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq., Edward Oxenford, Esq., retire from office, but being eligible, offer themselves as candidates for re-election.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.

Dr. *Balance-Sheet—30th June,* 1851.

Capital subscribed	£761,800 0 0	
Capital paid-up		£152,360 0 0
Guarantee fund, invested in Government securities		23,871 14 5
Balance due to the customers of the bank		764,541 14 3
Balance carried down, after deducting bad and doubtful debts, and paying all charges and current expenses		15,551 13 0
Total		£956,325 1 8
Cr.		
Cash in hand, Government securities, India Bonds, bills discounted, &c.		£952,325 1 8
Value of banking premises, fittings, and furniture, at Lothbury and Henrietta-street		4,000 0 0
Total		£956,325 1 8
Dr.		
Dividend, at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 31st December, 1850, already paid		£ 4,311 12 0
Dividend, at ditto, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1851		4,570 16 0
Amount written off bank premises account		200 0 0
Rebate of interest on current bills carried to profit and loss new account		2,278 1 6
Balance carried to the guarantee fund, making that fund 28,062*l.* 17s. 11d.		4,191 3 6
Total		£15,551 13 0
Cr.		
Balance brought down		£15,551 13 0

The report and balance-sheet having been read, it was—

Resolved unanimously,—That the report and balance-sheet just read be approved, printed, and circulated amongst the proprietors.

The Chairman, Thomas Barnewall, Esq., on the part of the directors, declared a dividend on the paid-up capital of the company, at the rate of £6 per cent. per annum, free from income-tax, payable on and after the 1st August next.

Resolved unanimously,—That the following directors—viz.: Charles Dickson Archibald, Esq., Thomas Barnewall, Esq., Jonathan Hopkinson, Esq., Edward Oxenford, Esq., who go out of office in pursuance of the Deed of Settlement, be re-elected Directors of the Company.

Resolved unanimously,—That the thanks of the meeting be presented to the directors for their attention to the management of the affairs of the bank during the past year.

Resolved unanimously,—That the thanks of the proprietors be presented to Mr. Alfred Richard Cutbill, for his efficient services as manager.

(Signed) THOMAS BARNEWALL, Chairman.

Resolved unanimously,—That the thanks of the meeting be presented to Thomas Barnewall, Esq., for his able and courteous conduct in the chair this day.

(Signed) A. R. CUTBILL, Manager.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF LONDON.—The Directors hereby give Notice, that a DIVIDEND on the paid-up capital of the Company, at the rate of £6 per cent. per annum, for the half-year ending 30th June, 1851, free from income tax, will be PAYABLE at the Banking House, in Lothbury, on and after the 1st of August next.

By order of the board,
Dated July 22. A. R. CUTBILL, Manager.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

THE PROCESS OF ICE BEING MADE IN ONE MINUTE, without the aid of Ice, has elicited from Her Majesty, at the Grand Exhibition, her most gracious approval and unbounded astonishment, by

MASTERS & CO.'S PATENT FREEZING MACHINES,

which are now brought to the highest state of perfection; as also are the various MACHINES enumerated below:—

MASTERS'S PATENT FREEZING MACHINE, for making Dessert Ice and Rock Ice from Spring Water, and for Cooling Wine, &c., at a trifling cost.

BUTTER COOLER and FREEZER. ICE PERCOLATING FUNNEL.

ENAMELLED WINE REFRIGERATOR, for Icing Champagne, &c.

MASTERS'S PATENT SHERRY COBBLER FREEZING and COOLING JUG, for producing pure Ice from Spring Water in five minutes, at the cost of 2d., in the hottest climate.—Price 30s. and upwards.

COOLING DECANTER, or CLALET JUG.—COOLING and FREEZING FILTERER.

COOLING CUP, for Surgical purposes, &c. &c. &c.

The PUBLIC is respectfully INVITED to SEE the PROCESS of MAKING ICE, by the above machines, without the aid of Ice—the same process as exhibited by Mr. Masters to Her Majesty, at his Refreshment Rooms, at the Crystal Palace, where 100 quarts of Desert Ice, and large cylinders of Rock Ice are made daily—at Messrs. MASTERS & CO.'S principal DEPOT, 309, REGENT-STREET, adjoining the Polytechnic Institution, London.

MASTERS & CO.'S PATENT SODA-WATER and ÆRATING APPARATUS, for charging Water, Wine, Ale, and other Liquids, with pure Carbonic Acid Gas. By this apparatus the purest Soda Water may be obtained at the cost of less than one farthing per glass; and so delicate is the operation, that it may be used in the dining-room. By the addition of the Jargonelle Pear Syrup, manufactured by Messrs. Masters & Co., the most delicious effervescing beverage is produced. Price 30s., and upwards.

N.B.—Syrups from all Fruits, for flavouring Soda Water, making Lemonade, Ices, &c.

Also, MASTERS & CO.'S PATENT ROTARY KNIFE-CLEANING MACHINE, manufactured in six different sizes, to clean and brilliantly polish Six to Twelve Knives in One Minute. Warranted to last many years, and not get out of order.—Price 35s. to 6*l.* 6s.

MASTERS & CO., PATENTEES, No. 309, REGENT-STREET,
Adjoining the Polytechnic Institution, London.

THE MINING SHARE LIST.

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Dividends per Share Declared.	Last Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
5120	Alfred Consols (copper), Phillack	3	£ 1 1 to 5th April	£0 6 0 May	14½ 15	14 14½ 13½
1248	Allt-y-Crib (silver-lead), Talybont, Wales	—	—	0 2 6 „	10	
1624	Balleswidden (tin), St. Just	11½	8 11 to June	0 5 to June	10	
4000	Bedford United (copper), Tavistock Devon	2½	2 12 to June	0 4 to June	7	7½
64	Boscaswell Downs (tin), St. Just	—	750 0 to May, 1849	—	100	
100	Botallack (tin and copper), St. Just	182½	440 0 to 5th April	5 0 to May	205 210	
1000	Bryntail, Llanidloes, Montgomeryshire	2½	0 5 to end June	0 5 to June	16 17	
1000	Callington (lead and copper), Callington, Devon	28	6 0 to Sept., 1847	—	6¾	
1000	Carn Brea (copper and tin), Illogan	15	202 0 to June, 1851	2 0 to June	105	
1024	Chyprase, St. Enoder (tin and copper), Cornwall	3½	2 6 8 —	—	6½	
128	Comford (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	65	— —	—	50	40
256	Condurrow (copper and tin), Camborne, Cornwall	20	11 0 —	—	105	
1024	Devon Great Consols (copper), Tavistock	1	224 10 to March	8 0 to May	300 305	300
180	Dolcoath (copper and tin), Camborne	252	855 14 to 1847	—	16	
128	East Pool (tin and copper), Pool, Illogan, Cornwall	24½	233 0 to 1843	—	176	
94	East Wheal Crofty (copper), Illogan, Cornwall	125	242 10 —	—	120	
128	East Wheal Rose (silver-lead), Newlyn	50	2200 0 to 5th June	15 0 to June	550	
494	Fowey Consols (copper), Tywardreath	40	— —	—	30	
3750	General Mining Company for Ireland (copper)	1½	35 per cent. to June	10 per ct. ½ year	5½	
100	Goginan (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	5	440 0 „	—	200	
96	Great Consols (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	1000	353 6 8 to January	—	200	
119	Great Work (tin), Germoe	100	110 0 to June	7 10 to June	2 0	
1024	Herodsfoot (lead), near Liskeard, Cornwall	8	— —	0 5 „	5 7	
1000	Holmbush (lead and copper), Callington	24	25 0 to Feb., 1844	Feb., 1844	14½ 15½	13½ 14½
1000	Lewis (tin and copper), St. Erth	17	1 0 to 9th Feb.	0 10 to April	20 21	
160	Levant (copper and tin), St. Just	2½	1030 0 to 5th June	5 0 to June	160	
100	Lisburne (lead), Cardiganshire, Wales	75	620 0 „	20 0 „	700	
20000	Mining Company of Ireland (copper, lead, and coal)	7	7 10 6 to Feb., 1847	7 p. ct. p. annum	4½	4½ 4¼
200	North Pool (copper and tin), Pool	22½	195 0 to 4th April	7 10 to June	240	
140	North Roskear (copper), Camborne	10	150 0 to February	2 10 to May	155	
6000	North Wheal Basset (copper and tin)	¼	1 1 to 5th April	—	13	15
128	Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	55½	374 0 —	—	650	
1160	Perran St. George (copper and tin)	21½	1 15 to June	0 10 to 4th June	40	
560	Providence Mines (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	11 17 to February	1 0 to May	25	
256	South Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	2½	250 0 „	2 10 „	135	125 130
256	South Tolgus (copper), Redruth, Cornwall	16	24 0 to 5th June	2 10 to June	160	
248	South Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	80	95 15 to 10th July	6 0 0 to July	260	
1024	Spearne Consols (tin), St. Just, Cornwall	1½	3 7 6 to June	0 12 6 to June	9½ 10½	
94	St. Ives Consols (tin), St. Ive's	80	851 0 to February	5 0 to May	80	
1000	Stray Park and Camborne Vean (copper), Cornwall	15	11 10 —	—	14 15	14½ 15
9600	Tamar Consols (silver-lead), Beeralston	4	2 11 to July, 1847	—	4¼ 4¾	
6000	Tincroft (copper and tin), near Pool	7	5 17 6 to Sept.	—	7½ 7¾ 8½	
256	Trehane (silver-lead), Menheniot	1½	24 15 to January	1 0 to May	15½	15
5000	Treleigh Consols (copper), Redruth	6	1 3 to Oct., 1847	0 5 Oct. 1847	2	2½
96	Tresavean (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	20	4680 15 to 1848	—	220	230
120	Trethellan (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	5	402 10 to 5th April	—	14	
120	Treviskey and Barrier (copper)	130	221 15 „	8 10 to May	210	210 220
1024	Wellington (copper & tin), Perranuthnoe	6½	2 2 6 „	0 5 to March	7	
256	West Caradon (copper), Liskeard, Cornwall	20	160 5 to June	2 10 to June	110 107	107
512	West Providence (tin), St. Erth	10	— —	—	90	90
256	Wheal Basset (copper), Illogan	10½	235 0 to 3d June	10 0 to 3d June	392½	
256	Wheal Brewer (copper), Gwennap, Cornwall	2	5 0 —	—	6½	
128	Wheal Buller (copper), Redruth	10	142 10 to 5th April	25 0 „	1050	
125	Wheal Friendship (copper) Devon	120	2325 10 —	—	120	
5000	Wheal Golden Consols (silver-lead), Perranzabuloe	3	0 15 to July	0 5 to July	10	10
430	Wheal Lovel (lead and tin), Helston	—	4 0 to 5th April	2 0 to June	20	
112	Wheal Margaret (tin), Uny Lelant	79	179 0 to March	3 0 to May	135 140	
512	Wheal Mary Ann (lead), Menheniot	5½	18 5 to 21st May	3 0 to May 21	58 60	58
40	Wheal Owles, St. Just, Cornwall	200	— —	—	235	
240	Wheal Reath (tin), Uny Lelant	20½	22 10 to February	2 10 to May	87½ 90	85
196	Wheal Seton (tin and copper), Camborne, Cornwall	107	190 10 to 5th April	5 0 to April	200	190 195
520	Wheal Trelawny (silver-lead), Liskeard, Cornwall	3½	26 10 „	2 0 to May	56 57	56
1024	Wheal Tremayne (tin and cop.), Gwinear, Cornwall	9½	5 10 to June	0 10 to June	24 23½	23½
5000	Wicklow (copper), Wicklow	5	295 per cent. „	18 p. ct. end June	24 25½	25½

FOREIGN MINES.

5000	Aicen Mining Company (copper), Norway	14½	3 0 0 to Mar., 1848	—	3	
10000	Brazilian Imperial (gold), Brazil	24½	3 17 6 to Dec., 1844	—	2¾ 3	
12000	Cobre Copper Company (copper), Cuba	40	45 10 0 to Jan., 1851	3l. to January	40½	40¾ 41
10000	Copiapo Mining Company (copper), Chili	14	3 3 0 to Oct., 1850	8s. to Oct., 1850	6¾	6½ 6¾ 6½
20000	General Mining Association (iron & coal), Nova Scotia	20	6 10 0 to June, 1851	10s. June, 1851	14	
2700	Marmato (gold), Columbia	2½	2 0 0 to June, 1851	1l. to June, 1851	12	
5051	Mexican Company (silver), Mexico	59½	0 8 6 end of 1846	4s. in 1846	—	
7000	Royal Santiago (copper), Cuba	10	33 4 0 to July, 1846	—	3½	4
11000	St. John del Rey (gold), Brazil	15	12 17 6 to Dec., 1850	1l. 10s. to June 7	18½ 18¾	19
43174	United Mexican (silver), Mexico Av.	28½	1 12 6 to Feb. 1851	7s. 6d. Feb., 1851	2¼ 2½	

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
1024	Appledore (silver-lead and cop.) St. Ives	2½	3	2 2½
940	Balnoon Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	—	3¼ 4	
5000	Bargally (lead), Cairnsmore	—	1	
905	Barristown (lead), Carrick	5½	5	
3650	Bawden (silver-lead) St. Teath	¼	¼	
256	Berrow (copper), Liskeard	2½	3	
1600	Bishopstone (silver-lead), Glamorganshire	2½	10	
32	Black Burn, Alston, Cumberland	20	100	
5000	Black Craig (lead), Kirkcudbrightshire	5	5	
8000	Blaenavon (iron), South Wales	50	12	
1024	Bodmin Consols (lead), Wadebridge	6	5	5
5000	Bodmin Moor Consols (tin and copper)	1	5½ 5¾	
1024	Bodmin Wheal Mary (copper), Bodmin	8	9	9
6000	Bolenowe	2½	4	4
40	Bolowall and Nanpean (tin), St. Just	—	20	
1024	Boringdon Park (silver-lead), Plympton	1	4 4½	4½
240	Boscean (tin), St. Just	12½	10	
2400	Bosorn (tin), St. Just	1	2	
1024	Bottle Hill (copper) Plympton	1	1	
256	Bridford Consols	1¼	1	
10000	British Iron, New, regis. (iron)	12	8	
—	Ditto ditto, scrip	10	10	
2000	Bronfloyd (lead)	1	1½	
2400	Bryn-Arian (lead), Cardiganshire	2½	1½	1½
107	Budnick Consols (tin), Perranzabuloe	52½	3 4	
812	Butterdon (lead), Menheniott	3½	7	7
2000	Bwich Consols (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	4	4 4½	
1000	Cae-Gynon (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	¼	4¾	
4000	Calstock United (copper)	5	5 6	
3000	Cally (copper and lead), Kirkcudbrightsh.	1	1½	
1000	Camborne Consols (copper), Camborne	7	4	
30000	Cameron's Steam Coal (coal), Swansea	10	2 2½	
1168	Caradon Great Cons. (cop.), Linkinhorne	7	3	
1536	Caradon Vale (copper and lead), St. Ive	2½	2½ 2¾	1½
6000	Caradon Wood (lead), Linkinghorne	—	2¾	
1000	Carbona (tin and copper), Crowan	5	5	
512	Carn Galver, Morvah	1½	3	
5120	Carn Valley, St. Dennis	1	2	
3000	Carthew Consols (cop. & lead), Wadebridge	4½	6	
1056	Carvannall (copper), Gwennap	3	16 15	20
2000	Cassandra Anne (lead & cop.), Stoke Clim.	5	5½ 6	
200	Cefn Bruno (lead), Cardiganshire	13	84	
5000	Cefn Gwyn (silver-lead), Cardigan	1	1½	
1024	Elijah and Wentworth (tin & co.), Redruth	1½	5	
2510	Cook's Kitchen (copper and tin), Illogan	15½	5	
1000	Copper Bottom (copper), Crowan	7	8	
900	Court Grange (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	10	12	
211	Craddock Moor (copper), St. Cleer	29½	9½	
1600	Craig-y-Mwyn (lead), Llanrhiadr, Mont.	8½	10½	
256	Crane and Bejawsa (copper), Camborne	20	30	27
1000	Cwm Daren	1	3	
1000	Cwm Erfin (lead), Cardiganshire	6	3½ 4	
2000	Cwm Sebon	—	4	
128	Cwmystwith (lead), Cardiganshire	60	100	
2000	Cyfannedd Fawr (lead), Lanegryn	¼	¼	
3000	Dalrhiew (copper and lead), Brecon	1½	10	
1000	Daren (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	2	7	
7100	Derwent (silver-lead), Durham	10	3	
5000	Devon Consols North (cop.), Lamerton	2½	4	2½
4160	Devon and Courtenay Consols (copper)	1½	1½ 1¾	1¾
768	Devon Great Tincroft, North Bovey	¼	6	
1000	Dhurode (copper) Ireland	2	5	
672	Ding-Dong (tin), Gulval	5	7	
4000	Dolfrwynog (copper), Merioneth	¼	¼	
2560	Drake Walls (tin and copper), Calstock	6½	8	
128	Drift Moor (tin), Sancreed	1	1½	
1536	Duke of Cornwall (copper), St. Winnon	1	2	
3000	Dyfngwm (lead)	10	10	
1024	East Balleswidden (tin), Sancreed	2	2	2
256	East Bassot (copper) Redruth	10	17	
2500	East Birch Tor, (tin), near Ashburton	3	3	
2048	East Boringdon Park, Plympton	¼	¼	¼ ¼
1024	East Buller (copper), near Redruth	3	4½ 4¾	4½
128	East Carn Brea (copper), Redruth	4	3	
2048	East Crowndale (tin), Tavistock	7½	3	
300	East Daren (lead), Cardiganshire	13	30	
256	East Godolphin (copper), Crowan	17½	21	
4000	East Gunnis Lake Junction (copper)	¼	2	
256	East Seton and Wheal Maude, Redruth	4	1½	
9000	East Tamar Consols (sil.-lead), Beerferris	1½	1	
256	East Tolgus (copper), Redruth	5½	10½	7½ 9
1000	East Trescoll	1	2½	3½ 4
256	East Tywarnhayle (copper), St. Agnes	14	5	
500	East Wheal Ellen (tin & cop.), St. Agnes	1½	1½	1½
256	East Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	6½	8	
2048	East Wheal George (cop.), Walkhampton	1	10	
2048	East Wheal Josiah (copper), Tavistock	1½	¾	
512	East Wheal Leisure (copper)	9	18	15
1024	East Wheal Margaret (tin and copper)	1½	1½ 1½	
2000	East Wheal Rashleigh, Lanreath	3s	3s 6d	
1000	East Wheal Reeth	1½	1½	
4000	East Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock	¼	5	3½
1280	Eagair Lios Llanllhangel-y-Croythin	4½	5½ 6	
1024	Exmoor Eliza (copper), South Molton	4½	3	
6000	Forest (copper and silver-lead), Devon	1½	1	
1024	Freidd Llwydd Mines (lead)	1½	3½	
12000	Gallt-y-Maen (silver-lead), Merioneth	2½	3	
3500	Garras (silver-lead), near Truro	5½	2½ 3	

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
5000	Garreg (lead), Flint	—	1½	
1000	Gelli-rei-vin (lead), Cardiganshire	1	5	
2500	Georgia Consols (tin), St. Ive's	2½	7	
256	Gonamena (copper), St. Cleer	46	12	
243	Grambler and St. Aubyn (copper)	84	34	34
6500	Great Bryn Consols (copper and tin)	1	1	
2000	Great Cowarch (silver-lead), Merioneth	2	3	
1000	Great Polgooth (tin), St. Austell	3	3½	3 3½
1024	Great Sheba Consols (tin and copper)	6	7½	7
1024	Great Wheal Alfred, St. Erth and Phillack	4	4 4½	4
5120	Great Wheal Baddern (tin and silver-lead)	2	5	
5000	Great Wheal Martha (cop.), Stoke Clims.	—	½ 1	1½
512	Great Wheal Rough Tor Consols (copper)	29	20	
6000	Growa Slate Company, Camelford	5	5	
1026	Gustavus Mines (copper), Camborne	6½	6	
512	Hawke's Point (copper), Uny Lelant	8½	3½	3
1024	Hawkmoor (cop.), Calstock, Gunnis Lake	7½	6	
6000	Helgunston Down Con. (copper), Calstock	2½	1	
32	Helvellin Mining Company, Westmoreland	20	30	
1500	Hennock (silver-lead), Hennock	2½	2	
10000	Hibernian (copper) Ireland	12½	¾	
20000	Kenmare and West of Ireland (copper)	1	2	
1900	Keswick (lead), Portinscale, near Keswick	11	2 3	
3300	Kilbricken (silver-lead), Clare, Ireland	3	4½ 5	
1024	Kingsett and Bedford (lead and copper)	4½	2	1
786	Kirkcudbrightshire (lead), Kirkcud.	9½	4 4½	4
1024	La Min (Gwinear), tin and copper	3½	3	3
1743	Lamheroc Wheal Maria (copper & tin)	12	12	
5000	Lampen Consols (copper), St. Neot	1	1	
252	Lanarth Consols (copper), Gwennap	4	5	
256	Lelant Consols (tin), Uny Lelant	60	22	
13000	Llwynmalees (lead), Cardiganshire	1	1	
3600	Llynvi Iron (iron)	50	50	
5000	Low's Patent Copper Company	7	10	
5056	Lydford Consols (lead)	—	1½	
6000	Marke Valley (copper), Caradon	10	3½	3
5000	Mendip Hills (lead), near Bristol	3½	2½	
5000	Merllyn (lead), Flint	2½	4	4
1024	Mill Pool (tin and copper), St. Hilary	2	4	
256	Mineral Court (tin), near St. Austell	25½	30	
1024	Moditonham & Marrabro' (copper & lead)	2½	2l 11s	2½
2000	Molland	1	1 1½	1
1024	Montgomery (lead and copper)	8	11	10
160	Morvah Consols (tin and copper)	2	3	
320	Nansogollan (tin and copper), Camborne	7	8	8
200	Nanteos (lead), Cardiganshire	34	30	
3000	Nant-y-Car (copper), near Rhayader	2	10	
5000	New Copper Bottom (copper) Bridestowe	1½	1½	
2048	New East Crowndale (copper and tin)	1½	¾	
1024	North Buller (copper), Redruth	5	14	13
2000	North Downs (copper), Redruth	¼	1	1½ 1¾
256	North Fowey Consols	—	25	
2000	North Levant (tin and copper), St. Just	1½	3	
2000	North Tamar (silver-lead & copper) Devon	2	2½	2
256	North Trefusis (tin and copper), Redruth	1	1	
1200	North Wh. Buller, or Gt. South Tolgus	5	14	
256	North Tolgus (copper), Redruth	11½	10½	10
262	North Wheal Leisure, Perranzabuloe	1½	1½	
1024	North Wh. Robert (copper), Walkhampton	2½	2	1½
2048	Okel Tor (lead)	¼	¼	1½ 1½
512	Old Brimpts (tin), Lydford, Ashburton	¼	10	
256	Old Wheal Basset (copper), Redruth	1	2¾	
1026	Pendarves Consols (copper), Camborne	3½	6	
1000	Pendarves and St. Anbyn (tin and copper)	5	11	10
406	Penhanger	1	3	
4934	Pennant and Craigwen (lead)	3	3½	
1000	Penrait	1	3	
2048	Pentire Glaze (silver-lead), St. Minver	5½	5½	
700	Pen-y-bank and Erglodd (lead)	4½	5	5
1024	Penzance Consols (tin), Sancreed	2½	1	
1000	Peter Tavy and Mary Tavy (copper)	3½	15	15
200	Phœnix (copper and tin), Linkinghorne	—	240	
2048	Plymouth Wh Yeoland Con. (tin), Plym.	1½	5	
1000	Polberro (tin), St. Agnes	15	15	
2000	Polgear (copper and tin)	1	3	
1024	Praed Consols (tin), Towednack	1½	17 1s	
1024	Prince Albert (tin), Perranzabuloe	1	1	
2500	Rhoswydol and Bacheiddon (lead)	10½	6	
10000	Rhymney Iron (iron), Rhymney	50	12	
10000	Ditto New	7	3	
5000	Rocks and Treverbyn (tin), St. Austell	4½	4½	
2048	Runnaford Coombe (tin)	3	¾	
1024	Sidney Godolphin (copper), Breage	3½	3½	
2048	Snowdon (copper), Carnarvonshire	3	3	
2000	South of Scotland	1½	1	
2000	South Carn Brea (copper), Illogan	10	8	8
256	South Friendship Wh. Ann (copper & tin)	30	28	
1024	South Plain Wood (copper), Ashburton	4½	7½	6
300	South Speed (copper and tin), Uny Lelant	15	30	
9000	South Tamar (silver-lead), Beer Ferris	1½	2½	2½
256	South Trelawny (lead), near Liskeard	33½	4	
2000	South Wales Mining Company (lead)	1½	2½	
256	South Wheal Josiah (copper), Calstock	2	2	
280	Spearne Moor (copper), St. Just	30	40	
1024	St. Anbyn and Grylis (copper and tin)	3	4½	4½
12000	St. Enoder (copper and lead) St. Enoder	1	1½	1½
999	St. Minver Consols (silver-lead)	1	5	4
687	Tavy Consols (copper), near Tavistock	8½	1½	

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
5000	Temple Consols (tin & copper) Cornwall	2	5	
128	Tokenbury (copper), St. Ive, Liskeard	9½	12	
1200	Tolcarne (tin and copper), Camborne	2½	3	
1024	Trannack and Bosence, St. Erth	1	8	7
1024	Trannack United Mines (tin and copper)	1½	7¾	7
1024	Trebarvah, Perranuthnoe	1	5	
2048	Trebell Consols (tin and copper), Lanivet	1½	1¾	2
600	Tregardock (lead), St. Teath	1	5	
224	Tregorden (silver-lead) Wadebridge	15	25	30
1000	Treloweth, St. Erth	4½	6	
600	Trelyon Consols (tin), St. Ive's	4½	5 6	
1024	Tremar (copper), Liskeard	1½	¾ 1½	1½
2000	Trenance (copper), Helston	6	5	
6000	Trenault (lime quarries)	21s	21s	
512	Trethevy (copper), St. Cleer	9½	9½	
512	Treville (lead), Lewanick	2½	7	
604	Trowan Consols (tin), Towednack	7	10	
100	Trumpet Consols (tin), near Helston,	95	100	
1000	Tyllwyd (lead), Cardiganshire	2	2½	
4000	Tyn-y-Worglod (slate), near Carnarvon	4	4 5	
500	Tywarnhayle (cop.), Illogan & St. Agnes	60	31½	
512	Tywardreath (copper), St. Blazey	2	12 12½	13½
1024	United Mines (copper and tin), Tavistock	11	10	
200	United Mines (copper), Gwennap	300	87½	
5000	Warleggan Consols (copper)	¼	¼	
1024	West Alfred Consols	8½	17	16½
5000	West Basset (copper), Illogan	¼	7	9
1024	West Beam (tin), St. Austell	14s 6d	2	
256	West Damsel (copper), Gwennap	5½	55 57½	
1024	West Ding-Dong (tin)	¼	3½	
1024	West Downs (copper and tin), Whitchurch	2½	2½	
512	West Fowey Con. (tin & cop.), St. Blazey	40	60	
2048	West Goginan (silver-lead), Cardiganshire	1½	3	
1020	West Nantymwyn	1	1	
1024	West Par Consols (copper), St. Blazey	10	11	
1024	West Phœnix, Linkinghorne	4	4	4½
6500	West Polgooth (tin), St. Ewe & St. Mewan	1	¼	¼
200	West Seton (copper), Camborne	67	115	
256	West Sharp Tor (copper) Linkinghorne	22	49	
3000	West Shepherd (silver-lead and copper)	2½	2	
940	West Tolgus (copper), Illogan	14½	4½	
120	West Tretheilan (copper), Gwennap	15	20	
5000	West Wheal Alfred	1	1½	
512	West Wheal Frances (copper), Illogan	8	15	14
4000	West Wheal Friendship (copper)	1½	1	
3715	West Wheal Jewel (tin and copper)	12	1½	1½
3715	Ditto preference	¼	¼	¼
2048	West Wheal Rose	2	2	
4000	West Wheal Russell	¼	¼	
500	West Wheal Towan (copper), Illogan	15	14	
1024	West Wheal Treasury (copper), Gwinear	8	4	5
1024	West Wheal Virgin (tin), Sancreed	1½	1½	1½
1024	Weston (lead), Cherbury, Shropshire	1½	¼	
1070	Wheal Adams (lead), Christow, Exeter	13½	16	
1000	Wheal Agar (copper), Illogan	6	5½	5
300	Wheal Arthur (lead), near East Wh. Rose	17	49	
1228	Wheal Arthur (silver-lead&cop.), Calstock	1½	3	
3072	Wheal Augusta (tin), St. Just	1	1½ 2	
240	Wheal Bal (tin), St. Just	5	16	
5000	Wheal Caradon (copper), St. Cleer	1	1	
256	Wheal Carpenter (tin), Gwinear	1½	6	5
1024	Wh. Carpenter (lead & cop.) S. Sydenham	2	3	
124	Wh. Castle and Boswedden (tin & copper)	5	20	
1024	Wheal Catherine (silver-lead), Liskeard	2½	2½	
1024	Wheal Chiverton (copper)	1	1	
1024	Wheal Crebor (copper), Tavistock	3	5	5
1024	Wheal Cupid (copper), Gwennap	1	2	2½
3000	Wheal Dora (tin and copper), St. Cleer	3½	6½	
2048	Wheal Edward (copper), Calstock	¼	1½ 2	1 1½ 1
182	Wheal Elizabeth (copper), Redruth	23	6	
1024	Wheal Emily (antimony and lead)	3	5	
182	Wheal Ennis (lead), St. Erme	17	20	
1070	Wheal Enys (tin), Wendron	1½	1½	
5000	Wheal Fanny (lead)	—	3	
1024	Wheal Fortescue (copper), Tavistock	5	1½	
764	Wheal Franco (copper), near Tavistock	14½	11	
100	Wheal Friendly (tin), St. Agnes	70	31½	
1536	Wheal Gill (cop. and lead), Liskeard	2	—	
1000	Wheal Guskis (tin and copper), St. Hillary	¼	1	
2048	Wheal Hamlyn, near Oakhampton	1	1	
2560	Wheal Harriet (copper), Camborne	1	¼	¼
2048	Wheal Harris (lead), near Tavistock	¼	1	
216	Wheal Henry (copper), Kea, near Truro	25	8	
6000	Wheal Langford (copper and silver-lead)	¼	¼ 1	1½
2000	Wheal Langmaid (lead)	¼	1	
1000	Wheal Lemon, Germoe	13s	½	
1024	Wheal May (silver-lead and copper	2½	2½	
990	Wheal Mary (copper), Redruth	16½	6½	5
1024	Wheal Mary Ann (copper), Bridestow	—	2	2½
1024	Wheal Mary Emma, Tavistock	1½	2	
1024	Wheal Neptune (copper), Perranuthnoe	2	3	
1080	Wheal Oak, near Helston	1½	1½	
3000	Wheal Penhale (lead and copper)	2½	4½	
128	Wheal Plenty (copper), Redruth	24	38	
128	Wheal Pollard (copper), St. Cleer	15½	10	
210	Wheal Prospect	4	7	6
5000	Wheal Providence, South Sydenham	¼	3	
256	Wheal Prudence (copper), St. Agnes	2½	4	
2048	Wheal Robins	¼	1½	
4000	Wheal Russell (copper), Tavistock	1½	1½ 1¾	1½
5000	Wheal Ruth (tin), Shepstor	2	2	
512	Wheal Sophia (silver-lead), Lezant	7	7	
1024	Wheal Speedwell (copper and tin)	2	2	
1024	Wheal Squire (copper), St. Erth	1½	1½	1½
256	Wheal St. Agnes (tin), St. Agnes	1½	2	2
1024	Wheal Stanagwyn (copper), St. Stephen's	1	3 4	3
1000	Wheal Susan, Breage and Crowan	1½	2	
1024	Wheal Sydney, Plympton	1½	4	
2000	Wheal Tom (tin & copper), Stoke Clims.	5	11½ 12	
512	Wheal Trefusis (copper), Gwennap	8½	14½	14
1024	Wheal Trelusback (copper), Stythians	5	5	4
256	Wheal Tremaine (copper), St. Ervan	11	1 1½	
3300	Wheal Trescoll (tin), Lanivet, Bodmin	3	1½	
4224	Wheal Trewane (silver-lead), St. Kew	1½	2½	5
267	Wheal Tryphena (tin and copper)	40	18½	
126	Wheal Union (copper), Redruth	40	40	
6000	Wh. Unity Consols (cop. & tin), Gwinear	2	2½	
1024	Wheal Uny (tin and copper)	2	5	
1024	Wheal Venton (silver-lead), Liskeard	4½	7½	
4000	Wheal Victoria (copper)	—	2½	
1000	Wheal Vincent (tin), Alternun	7½	7½	
512	Wheal Violet (tin and cop.), St. Stephens	1½	3 5	
256	Wheal Vlow	2	4	
4000	Wheal Williams (copper)	—	2½	
4096	Wheal Zion (copper and lead), Tavistock	1½	6½	10

FOREIGN MINES.

Shares.		Paid.	Last Price.	Present Price.
12000	Annotto Bay Mining Association (copper), Jamaica	1	6	5½ 6
19000	Australian (copper), South Australia	5	1	1½
3250	Kinzigthal Mining Association (silver), Germany	2½	—	
12000	Liguanea and General Mining Company of Jamaica	1	3	3 3½
5000	Linares (lead), Spain	3	2½	2½
500	Ditto Preference	3	3	3 3½
4500	Ditto Additional	1	1	1½
20000	Mexican and South American (copper), Mexico	4½	—	4½
5000	National Brazilian (gold), Brazil	30	2½	2½ 2¾
104000	North British Australasian (copper), S. A. & New Zea.	1	—	¼
10000	Worthing (copper), Adelaide, South Australia	3	3	3 4

ACCIDENTS.

Chorley.—A singular fatality to two gentlemen in a